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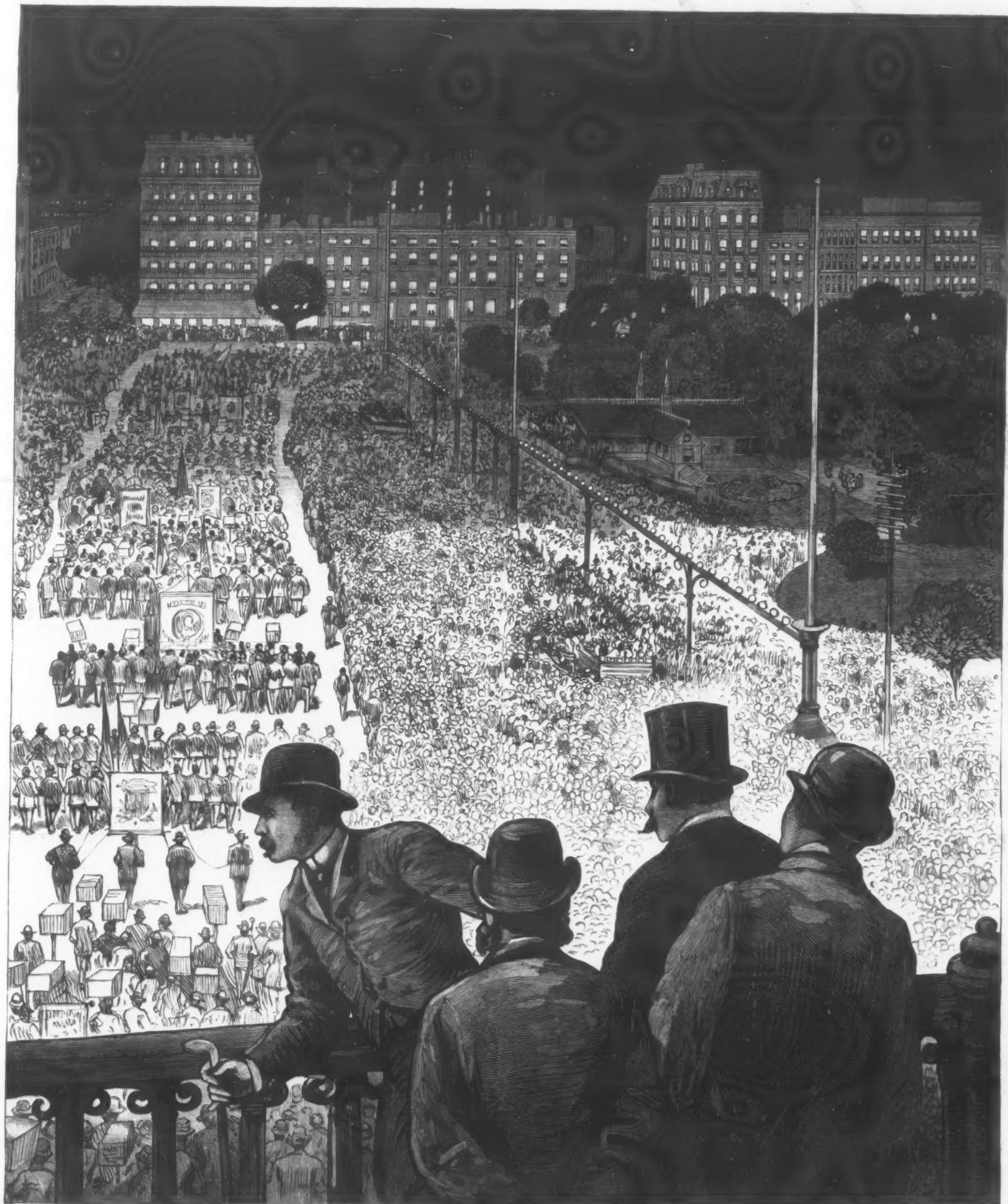
FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER

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NEW YORK CITY.—THE GREAT LABOR DEMONSTRATION OF JUNE 4TH—THE PROCESSION, HEADED BY THE SIXTY-NINTH REGIMENT, PASSING THE REVIEWING STAND, UNION SQUARE PLAZA.

FROM A SKETCH BY A STAFF ARTIST.—SEE PAGE 271.

FRANK LESLIE'S
ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER.

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Mrs. FRANK LESLIE, Proprietor.

NEW YORK, JUNE 11, 1887.

THE SURPLUS AND A SPECIAL SESSION.

THE Philadelphia *Record*, and like free-trade organs, insist that the only mode of escape from a surplus of \$8,000,000 per month, after July, is for the President to call an extra session of Congress in October, to reduce the revenue by repealing the duties on that class of imported goods which compete with domestic products. The New York *Tribune* replies, "No; you can far better lessen the revenue by raising the duties on this class of products." And the New York *World* replies that this is "increased taxation with diminished revenue." The *World* is by far too bright a newspaper to be itself misled by its own chaff. It knows perfectly well that a duty may be absolutely prohibitory of the importation, as the duty on woolen blankets has been for five years, and yet not be a tax in any sense; since, under its operation, the domestic product is sold as cheaply throughout the United States as the foreign product is sold in any part of Europe. We might make the duties prohibitory on pianos, musical, mathematical and chemical instruments; engines of all kinds, looms, steel rails, clothing; all medium-priced grades of woolen and cotton cloths; all fine wools, refined sugars, wheat, rye, barley, lumber, coal, and all other Canadian products; edge tools, table and plain cutlery, heavy iron and steel implements of all kinds, builders' hardware, house-furnishing goods, carpets, agricultural implements; and none of these articles would be enhanced in price, because in all of them there is, side by side with a very small importation into, a very large exportation from, the United States, thus showing that we produce them all in surplus, and cannot, therefore, raise the price on any of them by shutting out the entire competing supply. It is safe to say that \$80,000,000 of revenue would thus be stopped and got rid of, by prohibiting the importation of this class of competing articles, without involving any taxation whatever on the consumer. Domestic competition and facilities for production would be ample to secure the American market from any rise in price, even if it were shut up entirely to the domestic supply, which in all these lines now constitutes very nearly our sole source of supply, and might with great convenience be made absolutely so.

A considerable diminution of revenue, and increase of protection, might also be effected by raising the duties on hosiery, tin plate, wire rods, dress goods, cassimeres, silks, and other articles on which the importation still remains a chief source of supply, owing to the fact that the duties on these lines have heretofore been adjusted in the interest of an active foreign competition and a restricted domestic manufacture. This change, however, would involve that temporary rise in prices which is incidental to the beginning only of effective protection.

The most positive and evident means, however, of putting an end to the surplus, without increase of taxation in any direction, is to repeal the Internal Revenue laws. Judge Kelley has favored this policy for at least ten years, and Samuel J. Randall has advocated it for several years past with great clearness and power. The Internal Revenue taxes are the most purely war taxes of any, since in times of peace, until 1860, none existed, except for the short periods which led to the Shay rebellion and similar outbreaks in several of the States. The Internal Revenue taxes are extremely hostile to all sound principles of temperance reform, since they convert the manufacturers of, and wholesale dealers in, whisky and tobacco, into the chief tax-collectors of the Federal Government. It has long since been discovered that the whisky-distiller is made, by virtue of the tax which he first pays to the Government and then collects from his purchaser, a financial partner in running the United States Treasury, and reciprocally the United States becomes a financial partner in running the rum trade. If the tax is placed at ninety cents per gallon, and the cost of manufacture is fifty cents, the United States acquires a two-thirds interest in the entire manufacture and wholesale liquor trade. Its agents must be present in every distillery, and reciprocally the distillers' agents must sit in every Congress and Legislature.

Of course the simple-minded will imagine that the Federal tax is an incubus and a burden on the liquor trade. In fact it is an honor, a dignity and a source of security and influence. Every distiller, by force of it, is privileged to collect on every gallon he sells a sum of taxes for the Government larger than he collects for his own cost, commissions, interest and profits. Every distillery is thus a branch of the Sub-Treasury. Every whisky-cask is a part of the mint. Rum is elevated into the dignity, not of a precious metal, but a precious fluid, a Government sap, a part of the blood and vitality of the body politic, to be engaged in the private manufacture of which raises one into an officer of the Revenue. Never have the distillers and manufacturers of the United States been so respected in politics, so liberal in their contributions to party funds, or so attentive in running the State and National Conventions, as since they have been the chief Federal tax-collectors.

The system also involves an amount of adulteration and poisonous admixture in the retail liquor trade which has an immeasurable but a very positive tendency to promote crime and insanity. It is also extremely unequal, geographically and industrially, as a means of collecting taxes. It causes \$28,000,000 of taxes to be collected in Illinois against \$5,000,000 in Ohio, Pennsylvania or New York, and \$3,000,000 in Iowa, Indiana or Minnesota. Considered merely as a privilege of tax collection, why should it be concentrated into a State that raises corn, as against a State that raises or spins cotton?

It may be politic for the President to call an October session of Congress. But the notion that Revenue reduction involves the destruction of American industries must be abandoned. It can be far more easily accomplished without than with such a sacrifice. And when the votes come to be counted in the Congress so to be convened, they will confirm this prediction.

THE FRENCH CRISIS.

THE defeat of the French Ministry on the question of the Budget left the country for some days without a government. One after another the men of experience, appealed to by President Grévy, declined the more than difficult task of forming a Ministry. Not one among them has dared to say what every man in France and in Europe thinks, that while all the talk is of peace, the movement towards war is irresistible. The Budget is overburdened, but the sleeping and the waking thoughts of France and of Germany are of war. Grévy, who is ordinarily content to be unseen and unfelt, is anything but a weak man. His will is, indeed, unpleasantly obstinate; and he is determined to keep the peace, even at the risk of setting aside Boulanger, who has, if ever a man had, the confidence of the people. Clémenceau, whom many regard as the coming man in France, is on the side of Boulanger; but Grévy has carried his point. He has induced Rouvier to form a Ministry, leaving out Boulanger. General Sausier, a thorough soldier, was Minister of War for two days; but he had a will of his own, and resigned rather than be a figurehead. His successor, General Ferron, keeps the place which the people think belongs to Boulanger.

The Government cannot stand, under such conditions. President Grévy, with all his courage and his good sense, shuts his eyes to the actual state of things. Peace is a great blessing, but to preach it now is to preach to the east wind. The French people have good cause to believe in Boulanger. It is but two years ago that he was the laughing-stock of Paris and of Europe. He faced the ridicule of the wittiest people in the world, bore up against it, lived it down, and won over the immense majority of Frenchmen to the conviction that he was the man they had been seeking to give them the means of regaining their rightful place. All this he did by genuine work. Whether he is a great soldier remains to be proved; but it is beyond a doubt that he thoroughly understands how to organize an army. His proposed mobilization in October is derided as a theatrical affair. Is not every military parade in time of peace theatrical? The point with every thinker is, that a manifestation of military strength and cohesion gives to a nation the consciousness of its dignity and its energy; and the money spent for such a purpose may be better spent than saved.

It matters very little whether Boulanger is a great man or not; the essential thing is that he has made the French Army formidable. It may be for others to command in the field; but even with the poor leaders they had in 1870, the French would have held their own had their organization been sound. Boulanger is not modest, and he possibly overrates himself; but is Bismarck lowly minded, or given to depreciating his own merit? The man who has organized the Army has made victory possible; and Boulanger is therefore indispensable to the Government.

Whatever may be the outcome for the moment, a collision with Germany at a day not remote is inevitable.

WOMAN'S ENLARGING SPHERE.

ONE of the interesting signs of the increasing movement for the recognition of the fitness of women for certain official positions, is the effort for their appointment upon the Boards of Education. Boston led the way some time since, and Miss Lucretia Crocker and one or two others speedily won especial distinction as educators. Other New England cities followed suit, and the experiment was tried elsewhere. Last year Mrs. Agnew and Miss Dodge were appointed upon the New York Board, and the manner in which they have discharged their duties has satisfied every one. At nearly the same time a petition was sent to Mayor Whitney of Brooklyn, asking for a similar appointment, and the petition was reinforced by a strong letter from the Rev. Dr. R. S. Storrs, but nothing was done. Another opportunity has presented itself, and as the Mayor expressed himself as only waiting to be convinced that a majority of the people of the city favored the appointment of women, a mass-meeting was held last week, with Dr. Storrs as the presiding officer, which certainly testified to so pronounced an approval of such appointments, that the Mayor cannot be left in doubt. It was unnecessary for him to hesitate, for the matter has long since emerged from the experimental stage. It seems a truism to say that women,

representing the mothers, should have something to say directly concerning the care of young children who are in their charge entirely outside of school hours. They may be expected to understand them best, and to bring to the charge an invaluable fund of sympathy and experience. Moreover, they have proved themselves able, as regards executive force and comprehension of business methods, to discharge all the official duties. This agitation is a phase of a larger public sentiment, a more enlightened view of the relations of women to positions of responsibility. The signs of this greater liberality multiply. The other day a woman, Miss M. B. Pollock, was appointed Commissioner of Deeds in New York by the Board of Aldermen, with only one dissenting vote. The day has passed for women to be excluded merely on account of sex from places or offices which they can fill with efficiency.

CARELESSNESS IN LEGISLATION.

IN ordinary legislative proceedings at the national and at State capitals there is very little feeling of responsibility. Bills are framed to gain special ends without particular attention to their wording. Often their purpose is seriously interfered with by careless amendments. They go through committees composed often-times of men who deem any legislation which does not promise partisan or personal advantage entirely unworthy of careful attention. As to passage, every one of experience knows that indifference, absenteeism and sheer laziness on the part of legislators are responsible for the "voting through" of many a slipshod or improper measure. Sometimes there follow errors from carelessness in engrossing Bills, or in obtaining necessary signatures. The disgraceful haste and confusion usual at the close of a session have promoted many a "job," and caused many a botch in legislation.

There was a curious example of this carelessness in legislation in the Stanhope Charter Bill of some ten years since, which was signed by the Governor of New Jersey, although it had never passed the Legislature. An equally stupid mistake, the reverse of this, has just occurred in Pennsylvania. The important General Revenue Act, in the preparation of which months have been consumed, cannot become a law, although the Governor is anxious to approve it, because it lacks the signature of the President or President *pro tem.* of the Senate, which under the Constitution is necessary before it reaches the Executive Department. There is talk, of course, of corruption, since a strong corporation interest was opposed to the Bill, but it is probable that the costly failure was due simply to negligence. It is worth while to note the results of this instance of carelessness in legislation. This Bill was intended to supply the deficiency caused by the recent Supreme Court decision sustaining the exemption of mortgages held by corporations from the three-mill tax imposed by the Pennsylvania Act of 1885. It framed a comprehensive revenue system for State and counties. Its failure will cut off over \$1,000,000 of annual receipts from the State Treasury, and as much more that would have been collected for the benefit of the several counties. Unless an extra session is called, repairs upon the Capitol must be stopped, Appropriation Bills vetoed, and an era of rigid retrenchment begun, which must extend over two years. An extra session means expense, scandal and political discontent, but this may be the lesser of the two evils. Into such a humiliating dilemma has a piece of legislative blundering plunged the great State of Pennsylvania.

There have been plenty of instances of similar carelessness, although few so conspicuous, and the question is naturally suggested whether the legislators and clerks concerned are as careless in their own affairs. We venture, to say that the very man who frames or votes for a Bill so recklessly drawn that it can be construed to help what it was meant to prevent does not give the party of the second part any advantages if he has to draw a lease, and does not sign papers in his own business without carefully reading them. We are inclined to think that the clerk who forgot to obtain the necessary signature for the Revenue Act has never forgotten to present himself for signing the pay-roll, and we are confident that if the missing signature had been necessary for his petty salary, the people of the State would be better off by two millions this year. Yet in the early days, if history tells us rightly, men labored in the cause of their country with even greater zeal than they showed in their own affairs, for they felt that they represented the people, that they were the servants of the people, and therefore they bore a greater burden of responsibility. At least as much responsibility as a man carries in his business should accompany him in legislative halls. Not only is "public office a public trust," but there should be accuracy, dispatch, business methods and hard work in the conduct of public affairs. The people can obtain this by making examples of incompetent officers, and by keeping lazy legislators at home.

WHY ARBITRATIONS FAIL.

THE strike of 13,000 operatives in the Connellsville coke regions illustrates more forcibly than any other recent case has done the difficulties which beset the settlement of labor disputes by arbitration—difficulties that are almost certain to be overlooked by the advocates of this mode of adjustment until they are brought to their attention by practical experience. One of these is the almost utter impossibility of agreeing upon a statement of facts as the basis of the arbitration. In the Connellsville region, for

instance, the workmen say that the price of coke advanced 33 1/4 per cent. early in the year; that they are entitled to a share of that advance, but that they haven't received a cent of it—and the figures seem to sustain them. But the operators reply by denying both the first and the last of these propositions. They say that they are not actually getting any more for the greater portion of their coke than they did last December, and that, by advances made in wages before that time, the rates were fixed as high as they can now afford to pay; and they were able to convince an impartial umpire of the truth of their assertion.

It is true that the price of coke, which was \$1.50 a ton two years ago, is \$2 now, but it is also true that the coke syndicate, having made large contracts for the sale of their product many months ago, are getting no more for it than before the advance. Comparing the price of coke now with that of two years ago, the advance has been 45 per cent., while, during the same interval wages have increased 48 1/2 per cent., and, in addition, the system of company stores, or "pluck-me shops," as the men call them, has been abolished, which, according to prominent labor leaders, is equivalent to an advance of 20 per cent. in pay. But this all happened before the last advance in the price of coke. It was upon the sworn testimony of the operators in regard to the nature of their contracts, given to the umpire in confidence, but not made public, that the latter made his decision, which the workmen, not having the information he had, consider unwarranted and refuse to accept. The operators and the umpire on the one hand, and the employes on the other, approach the subject each with a different basis of facts. One or the other must necessarily be dissatisfied with the decision.

No effective means of removing this fundamental obstacle to the arbitration of labor troubles has yet been suggested. Very few manufacturers are willing to open their books and exhibit all the secrets of their business—the private contracts they have made, the special arrangements they have entered into. But a knowledge of all the facts, and especially of those private contracts, may be as essential to an equitable adjustment of wages as any element of the problem. An arbitration without such knowledge may utterly fail to do justice to either party.

THE nineteenth Commencement of the Women's Medical College of the New York Infirmary brings to notice the fact that an entrance examination is now required, which shows that the medical education of women is being brought into conformity with the highest standards of the day. We have noted the demand for women physicians, particularly in cases of the diseases of women and children, and this demand appears to be larger than the supply, while the reverse is true of the other sex. Graduates of this college are doing excellent work in India and China, as well as in this country, and as recognition of the valuable services of women physicians becomes more general, it is certain that still larger opportunities for professional study will be forthcoming.

CLAUS SPRECKLES, the sugar king of the Sandwich Islands, threatens to foreclose the mortgage he holds upon Hawaii for money lent to King Kalakaua if that monarch does not mind his p's and q's and pay up. It would be an amusing spectacle to see the crown of the Sandwich Islands offered by this millionaire to the highest bidder, and present royalty begging or earning its bread by the sweat of its brow. The people of Hawaii wouldn't probably know much difference, for Spreckles has been their real ruler for years. Seriously, the Sandwich Islands ought to belong to the United States. They are joined with us by the ties of neighborhood and trade, and we could give them a cheaper and a better government than they can maintain themselves. But we don't want to pay \$750,000 for them, the amount of Kalakaua's debt to Spreckles.

THE prospects of a reconciliation between the Gladstonians and the Unionists do not improve. At a conference of the Radical Unionists, attended by 2,000 delegates, last week, all the speeches were violently anti-Gladstonian, and it was apparent that Mr. Chamberlain and his allies propose to fight Home Rule to the bitter end. The Union is maturing its plans for electoral organization, and it is announced that a large amount of money is already pledged for expenses. There are rumors that the Government will introduce, probably during the Autumn session, a broad Local Government Bill including Ireland, and that Parliament may be dissolved over this measure; but as such a policy would amount to a practical surrender to the supporters of the Home Rule principle, it is scarcely likely that it will be taken up. Meanwhile Mr. Gladstone is making a tour through Wales, where he is most enthusiastically received.

ALL the reports from Henry M. Stanley's expedition in Africa represent his advance towards Wadai as more rapid than was expected, and leave no doubt of the complete success of his mission. And one of the most remarkable features of his enterprise is that he seems to meet with no opposition. How different is this story from that of every English military expedition that has been sent into Africa during the past few years! The native tribes whom Lord Wolseley met and fought with such disastrous results—to himself—were not more hostile and fierce than those across whose country Mr. Stanley's caravan is now moving were until recently, and there is no way to account for the latter's peaceful march except by his superior tact and firmness. Where others inspire hostility and invite treachery, Stanley commands confidence and allays opposition. He is one of the heroes of the age.

THE plans for the erection of a Protestant Episcopal Cathedral in this city are as broad and catholic as they are magnificent. Bishop Potter's appeal "to the citizens of New York" for funds to erect such a building which shall be the people's church, in which no reserved rights can be bought, given or held on any pretext whatever; which shall have a pulpit in which the best preachers within its command shall have a place and an opportunity, cannot fail to meet with a hearty and ready response. Such a cathedral, costing \$6,000,000 and occupying two squares of ground in one of the most eligible portions of the city, would be a monument in which not only New York, but the whole country, would take an honest pride; and, as Bishop Potter says, "it would tell to all men everywhere that 'the life is more than meat and the body than raiment'; that man is, after all, a child needing guidance, comfort and pardon; and that he best lives here who lives in the inspiration of an unseen Leader and of an immortal hope."

THE labor strikes throughout the country are still sufficiently numerous to engage public attention, but the problem of how to render them less frequent is likely to remain unsolved for some time to come. There appears to be a disposition on the part of the employing builders, painters and contractors generally to follow the example of the Chicago builders in resisting the authority exercised by the unions and Knights of Labor through the walking delegates. According to *Bradstreet's*, the Pennsylvania coke strike has resulted, so far, in closing fifty-three blast furnaces, with the

further result of reducing the total iron output 25 per cent. At this time there is no stock to speak of at the furnaces, while a firm and increasing demand for iron and steel is reported. So far, therefore, as purchasers are concerned, the coke strike has occurred at an unfortunate time. Between ten and twelve thousand men are made idle by this strike, while the shut-down in the anthracite fields has locked out fifteen thousand more. The same authority puts it that there are 95,000 men locked out in Chicago and elsewhere. Considering the number of strikes reported, this estimate is not, we think, an extravagant one. It is estimated that the strikers in the coke region alone have lost, during their two months' idleness, \$676,000, and this is a small item compared with what has been lost by the operators in the shutting down of furnaces, mills, and other industrial concerns, and the consequent loss to workmen who are laid off, all due to the coke strike.

THERE are two classes of immigration to this country. One is voluntary, of persons who, desiring to better their condition, have saved money to pay their passage across the ocean. They are industrious, law-abiding, liberty-loving. They contribute to the wealth of the country and promote its prosperity. They come in much greater numbers when times are good and work is plentiful, and there is room enough for them all. Another class of immigrants are those brought to this country by employers to take the places of those who demand higher wages. These are less desirable than the others, lacking self-dependence, intelligence and enterprise. They are the Hungarians in the coal mines of Western Pennsylvania who cannot speak English and live like pigs in filth and misery; the girls who work in the woolen mills of Rhode Island and the carpet mills of Philadelphia, imported under contract, in violation of law. They are not brought to this country because help is scarce, but to take the places of those who demand better wages than are paid abroad and who are deprived of work by the newcomers. Their importation benefits neither employer nor employé. The law against foreign contracts for labor ought to be more rigidly enforced.

SENATOR JOHN SHERMAN is an avowed candidate for the Presidential nomination; if he has not announced the fact himself, his friends have done so for him, and apparently with his approval. Other men are talked of, none more than Mr. Blaine, who, however, appears to be taking no steps to secure the prize, but goes this week to Europe, to be absent from the country for the next year. But Senator Sherman is active in his candidacy. His speeches in the South and before the Legislature of Illinois may be accepted as the opening ones of the campaign which will in a few months be upon us with all its attendant excitement. But, aside from Senator Sherman's supposed candidacy, his position in the Republican party as one of its oldest and ablest leaders gives to his utterances a weight and importance that the words of few others are entitled to. When, therefore, he defines the differences between the Republican and Democratic parties upon the live issues of the day, his words must be accepted as those of a man who speaks with authority. His platform is clearly stated. Reduction of taxes and revision of the tariff, he declares, demand immediate attention. The Republican party, in making that reduction and revision, proposes to keep in mind always the encouragement of American industry; with the Democrats that is a secondary consideration. Protection and Free Trade will, therefore, be one of the distinctive issues of the coming Presidential campaign. Other issues which Senator Sherman would have discussed are: the freedom of the ballot in the South, the recognition of loyal service in the Union Army in making appointments to office, universal education, and internal improvements.

MR. JACOB H. STUDER owns a painting which he fondly believes to have been painted by Salvador Rosa, and he therefore valued it at the modest sum of \$40,000, although it is probable that no one of the best examples of Salvador Rosa would bring over \$10,000 abroad. A careless truckman from the Manhattan Warehouse punched a hole in this picture, and Mr. Studer sued for \$25,000 damages, recovering \$800. The experts who testified, valued the picture at from \$100 to \$500, and a letter was produced showing that its former owner attributed the picture to some other parties. On the whole, Mr. Studer was surprisingly lucky. A generation ago there was a craze for old pictures in this country, and "old masters" were brought over in bales, packed like hides in the holds of sailing-vessels, and there were weekly auction sales. These pictures, which were either bad copies or intrinsically worthless examples of famous schools, were scattered over the country, and they are now frequently rediscovered and hailed as "masterpieces." Every time the subject of "old masters" becomes prominent, Rembrandts, Rubenses, Titians, Claudes, and even Raphaels, turn up in all parts of the country. There are some who are silly and credulous enough to be duped, and even to encourage the idea that important examples are lying around loose in pawnshops and attics, although the dreary collection foisted upon the Metropolitan Museum ought to point a moral. But in spite of some weak efforts, it is not likely that there will be another craze for "old masters," since people of ordinary common sense are aware that the American kind of "masters" can be made to order, abroad, for a very few dollars.

THE Scotch yacht *Thistle* is getting to be to American yachtsmen what Napoleon was to Europe after Austerlitz. The *Thistle* is their bogey, an always-present terror, a cause of nightmares and cold sweat. Ever since the *Thistle* was begun yachtsmen have been possessed by a fearful curiosity, and now that she has actually proved herself a very fast boat there is consternation in the American camp. The *Thistle* won her first race on May 28th, in a very light wind, beating the *Irez* and *Genesta*. In her next two races the *Thistle* was beaten, but one of these races was a mere fluke, sailed in a thick fog, and in the other the *Thistle* lost by time allowance on account of tardiness in handling spars and canvas. In both races she outsailed the *Irez* and *Genesta* to windward. In a third race, over the Thames fifty-mile course, she beat the *Irez* seventeen minutes in a six hours' run. It is clear that the *Thistle* is a remarkably fast boat, and she appears able to defeat the best British yachts under conditions similar to those usual here, that is, a fair wind and tolerably smooth water. It is agreed that the *Thistle* will be the most dangerous of recent competitors for the cup, and it is by no means clear that there will be any yacht able to defend it. The new steel yacht designed by Burgess and being built by General Paine, owner of the *Mayflower*, may or may not be the coming boat, but it is said to be simply a larger edition of the *Titania*, a new Burgess boat which seems to be a fizzle. No wonder yachtsmen are excited and apprehensive. However, the sport is sure of another "boom," and even if the *Thistle* does win the cup, there may be some consolation in the facts that she embodies American ideas, being of the broad "skimming bowl" pattern, rather than of the narrow cutter style, and that one of her owners is a naturalized American, the wealthy manufacturer, Mr. Clark, of Newark.

THE INTERSTATE COMMERCE ACT.

DOES THE FOURTH SECTION FORBID THE LOWER RATE FOR THE LONGER HAUL?

To the Editor of FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER:

PRIOR to the enactment of the Interstate Commerce Act, no power granted to the National Government had been exercised more frugally than the constitutional provision that Congress shall have power to regulate commerce among the States. In so far as relates to railroads, the only acts passed specifically in pursuance of this provision were, (a) the Act of July 15th, 1866, authorizing railroad companies to form continuous lines of transportation between the States, which Act was passed at the instance of certain railroads; (b) the Act of October 1st, 1873, which provides that live animals in the course of transportation from State to State shall be unloaded for food, water and rest, at stated periods; and (c) the family of statutes providing for the construction of bridges across navigable streams. For fifty years the *laissez faire* policy regarding railroads prevailed in this country to the fullest extent. Not only did the National Government neglect all means of preventing abuses, but it also neglected the duty of providing means for acquiring a knowledge of the philosophy of the conditions governing the development of our railroad system. But at last, after half a century, in which the railroads of this country not only had loose rein, but were offered premiums to extend their lines, and to do about as they pleased everywhere and anywhere—at last we lunged into the experiment of railroad legislation, in a law which bears the unmistakable evidence of the awkwardness of the "prentice hand." A very different line of policy prevailed from the beginning in Great Britain. There the railroads have been the subject of careful Parliamentary inquiry and legislation.

One of the crude notions which finds expression in this law is, that there must be no discriminations in railroad transportation charges. A vague idea seems to have prevailed in the minds of the framers of this law as to the practical import of the term *discriminate*. The fact that in the struggle of life we are all debating in a world where there is vastly more injustice done by failing to discriminate than by discriminating, seems to have been lost sight of. The most striking illustration of this was exhibited in the attempt to enact into law the idea of forbidding the railroads in any case to charge more for a shorter than for a longer haul over the same line. This attempt, which, it is believed, proved abortive, is embodied in the fourth section of the Act. The "long and short haul" clause is there subject generally to the condition that it shall apply only in the case of transportation "under substantially similar circumstances and conditions;" and as it thus stands, what is left of the hard and fast long and short haul clause is further modified by the proviso that the Interstate Commerce Commission "may in special cases, after investigation," be authorized to permit a company to charge less for a longer haul than for a shorter haul. The long and short haul provision as thus modified is, however, a puzzle to the country. The most diverse views prevail in regard to its meaning. The difficulty hinges upon the import of the expression, "Under substantially similar circumstances and conditions." Perhaps a fair criticism upon this expression is, that it is broad and general enough for the organic law of a nation, but too general and indefinite for a statute purporting to prescribe the nature and limits of an administrative measure designed to regulate commercial affairs. Another criticism upon section four is, that it was apparently drawn without any intelligent effort to discriminate between "circumstances and conditions" which are within the control of railroad companies and those which are not; or, in other words, which constitute the environment of the companies. This is of course grotesque, and yet it characterized serious debate on the floors of Congress. Railroad companies must, in the conduct of their traffic interests, live and move in harmony with the "circumstances and conditions" which constitute their environment, as surely as they must conform to the topographical features of the country in the location of their lines, and to the metallurgical conditions which determine the material of which their tracks and locomotives are constructed. It is believed, however, that a correct interpretation of the Interstate Commerce Act has been given by Mr. Albert Fink, Commissioner of the Trunk Line Association. Mr. Fink holds that where rates are determined by the competition of water routes, the competition of rival railroads or the competition of rival markets, such transportation services are not performed "under similar circumstances and conditions," and therefore that in such cases the long and short haul clause does not apply. His reasoning upon this point appears to be indisputable. Neither one of the three classes of "conditions" mentioned is subject to the control of the railroad companies, but all are characteristics of their environment. If the long and short haul rule applies only "under substantially similar circumstances and conditions," it does not of course apply under forceful dissimilar circumstances and conditions, beyond the control of the companies. It is scarcely conceivable that any court in the country would rule otherwise, for decisions in such cases would necessarily be guided by the popular apprehension as to the similarity or dissimilarity of the "circumstances and conditions" which exert a potential influence over rates, and also as to what "circumstances and conditions" are or are not subject to the control of the railroad companies. That the competition of water lines and of rival railroads exerts a potential influence over rates, and that such influence is beyond the control of any particular railroad, is clearly apparent. The competition of the markets is an equally potential, although indirect, controlling influence. There is a constant tendency towards a parity of values in the markets of the world. This forces rates down, for the cost of transportation must always be somewhat less than the difference in prices between different markets, else freights will not move. But this tendency towards a parity of values has proceeded at different rates with respect to the different markets and with respect to different commodities. It is implicated in the never-ending struggle between the interests of capital and of labor. In many instances it compels a lower rate for the longer haul, and in pro-rating arrangements it forces certain railroads to charge lower rates for the same service than they can and do receive in promoting arrangements with other railroads, and for local traffic.

Again, where similar commodities are transported to a common market from points at different distances, the rates from the more distant point of supply, the competition of water lines and of rival railroads at certain points, force rates down even to the extent of compelling the lower rate for the longer haul. No railroad company can, however, afford to refuse freights at the cheaper rates, provided such rates yield even a narrow margin beyond the bare cost of hauling and handling the goods, and although such rates in many cases are less than one-half or even one-fourth the average rate which the company must charge on its total traffic in order to meet current expenses and interest charges of all sorts.

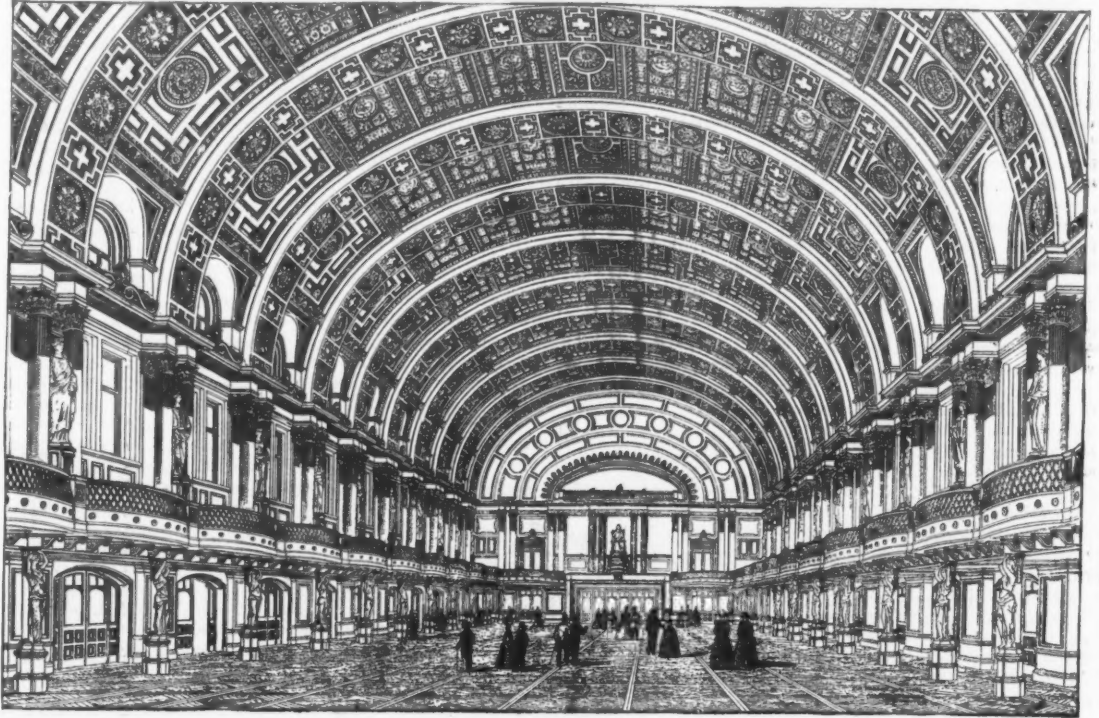
Again, different grades of the same article may cause the lower rate for the longer haul. Suppose, for example, a railroad having a silver mine yielding low grade ore and another mine yielding a

(Continued on page 271.)

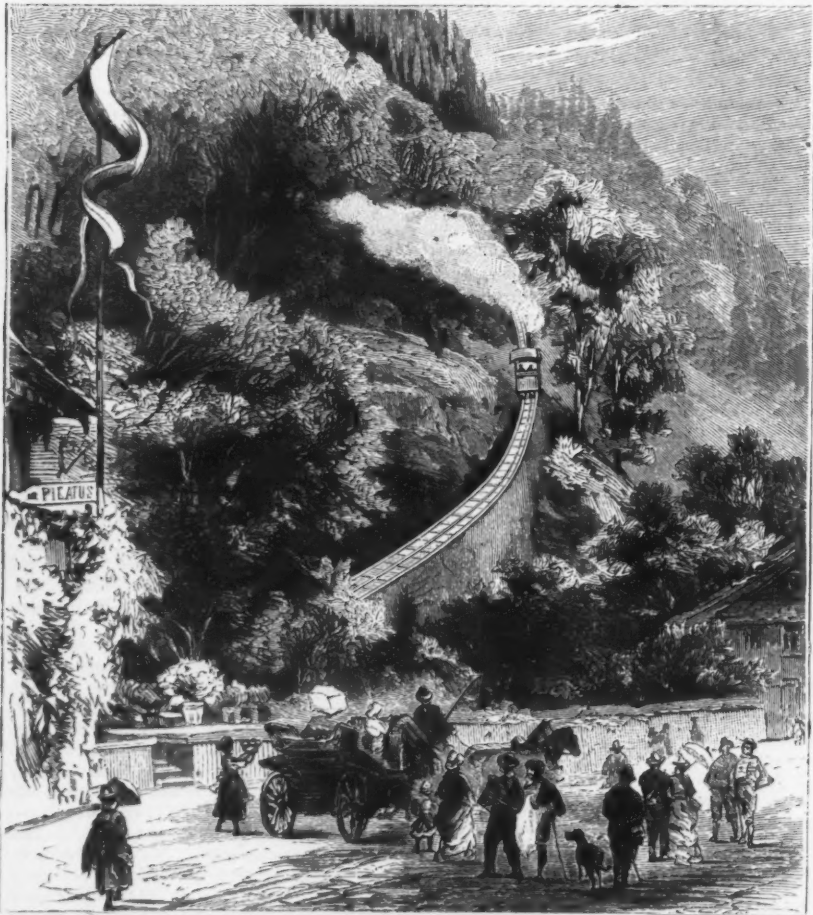
The Pictorial Spirit of the Illustrated Foreign Press.—SEE PAGE 270.



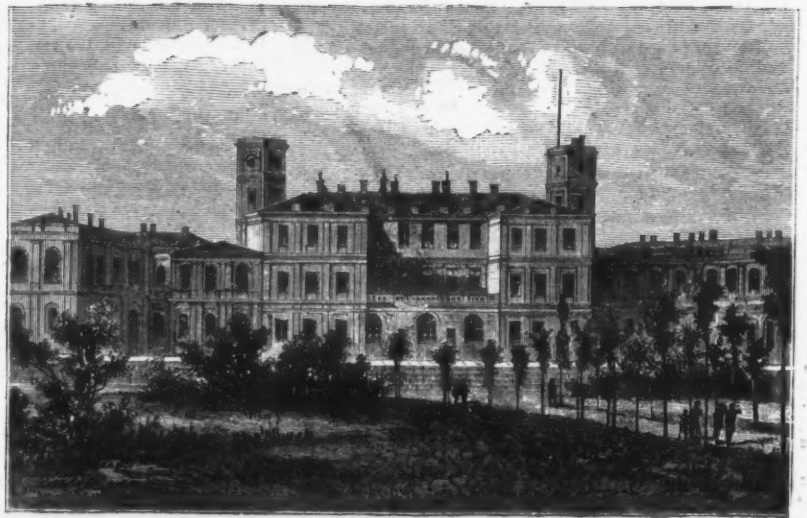
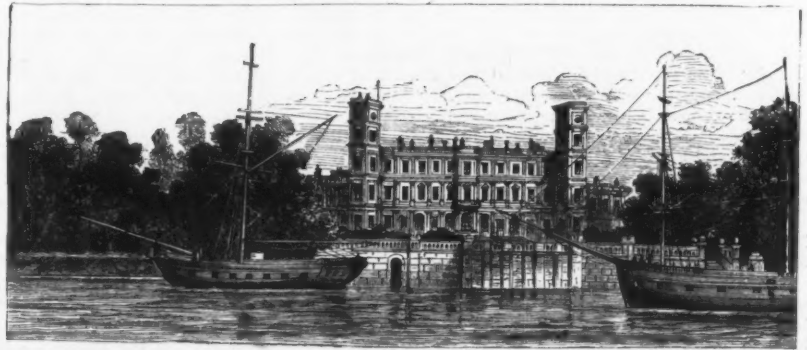
IRELAND.—COASTGUARDS ON THE LOOKOUT FOR CONTRABAND DYNAMITE.



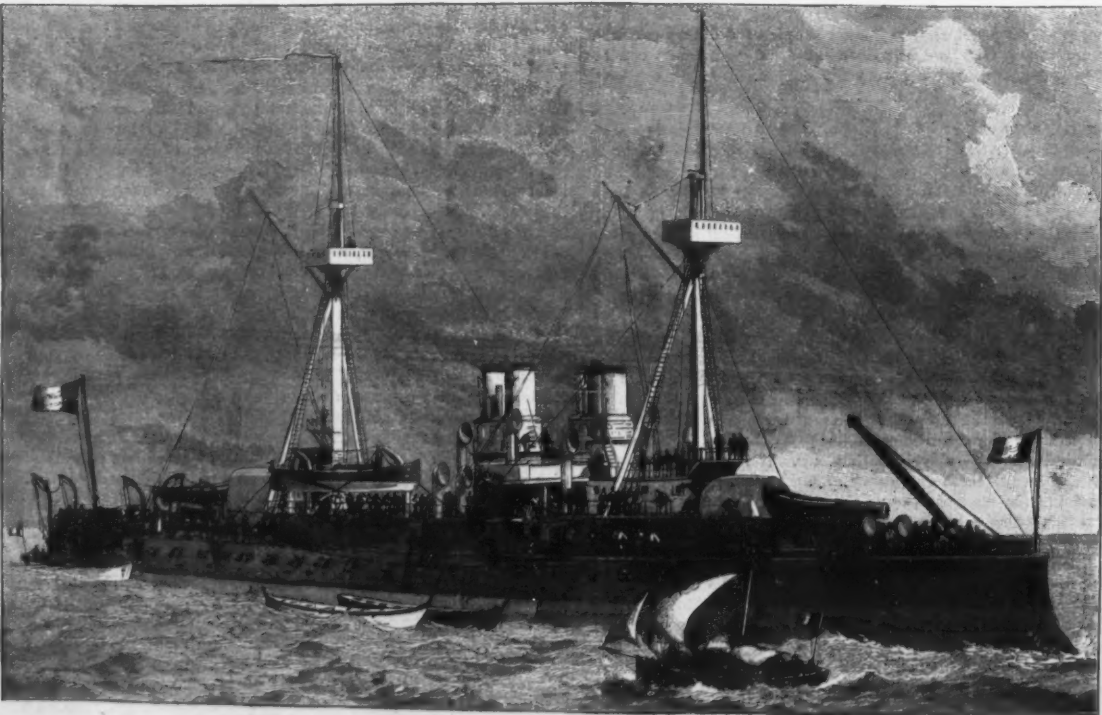
ENGLAND.—THE GREAT HALL OF THE PEOPLE'S PALACE, EAST LONDON, RECENTLY OPENED BY THE QUEEN.



SWITZERLAND.—NEW STEAM RAILWAY OVER MOUNT PILATUS.



RUSSIA.—GATCHINA, THE CZAR'S RESIDENCE NEAR ST. PETERSBURG. FRONT AND REAR VIEWS.



FRANCE.—THE NEW IRONCLAD, THE "TERRIBLE."



AUSTRIA.—MME. CHARLOTTE WOLTER, THE GREATEST LIVING GERMAN ACTRESS.

THE WYOMING TERRITORY CAPITOL AT CHEYENNE.

ON the 18th ult. the corner-stone of a stately new Capitol was laid at Cheyenne, Wyoming Territory, and the occasion was enthusiastically celebrated. The civic, military and Masonic demonstrations were the most brilliant ever seen in Cheyenne. The city was in holiday dress, and the crowds thronging the streets were increased by a large influx of visitors from other towns of the Territory. Governor Thomas Moonlight participated in the exercises, and Judge Joseph M. Carey delivered an eloquent and patriotic oration. The corner-stone contained numerous documents, photographs, and other articles of future historical interest, and bore the following inscription: "Laid by the Grand Lodge A. F. and A. M. A. L. 5287, A. D. 1887. N. R. Davis, Grand Master."

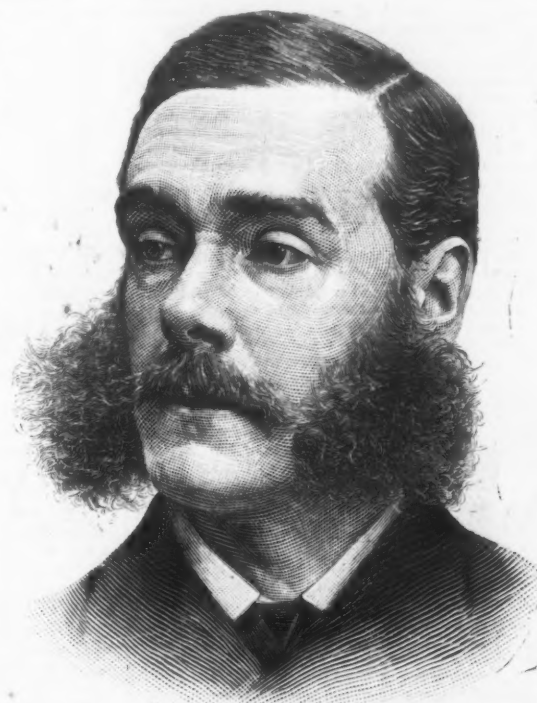
The site of the new Capitol is an eminence at the junction of Twenty-fourth Street and Capitol Avenue, not far from the Union Pacific and Cheyenne and Burlington Railroads. It will be the most massive and elegant structure in the State. The architectural

stone, which presents a beautiful appearance. The construction has already reached the height of the first floor all around. The building will contain forty commodious rooms, exclusive of the basement. The interior will be finished in cherry, oak and butternut. The Council and House Chambers will be 48 x 70 feet in dimensions. It is expected that the building will be sufficiently advanced towards completion to permit the meetings of the Legislature to be held there next January.

HON. E. HENRY LACOMBE.

NEWLY APPOINTED CIRCUIT JUDGE IN THE SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT OF NEW YORK.

THE recent appointment, by the President, of E. Henry Lacombe, at present Corporation Counsel of New York, to be the new Circuit Judge in the Second Judicial District, is a well-deserved promotion, and one which had been for some time anticipated. The new Judgeship to which Mr. Lacombe has been appointed



NEW YORK CITY.—HON. E. HENRY LACOMBE, CIRCUIT JUDGE OF THE SECOND DISTRICT.

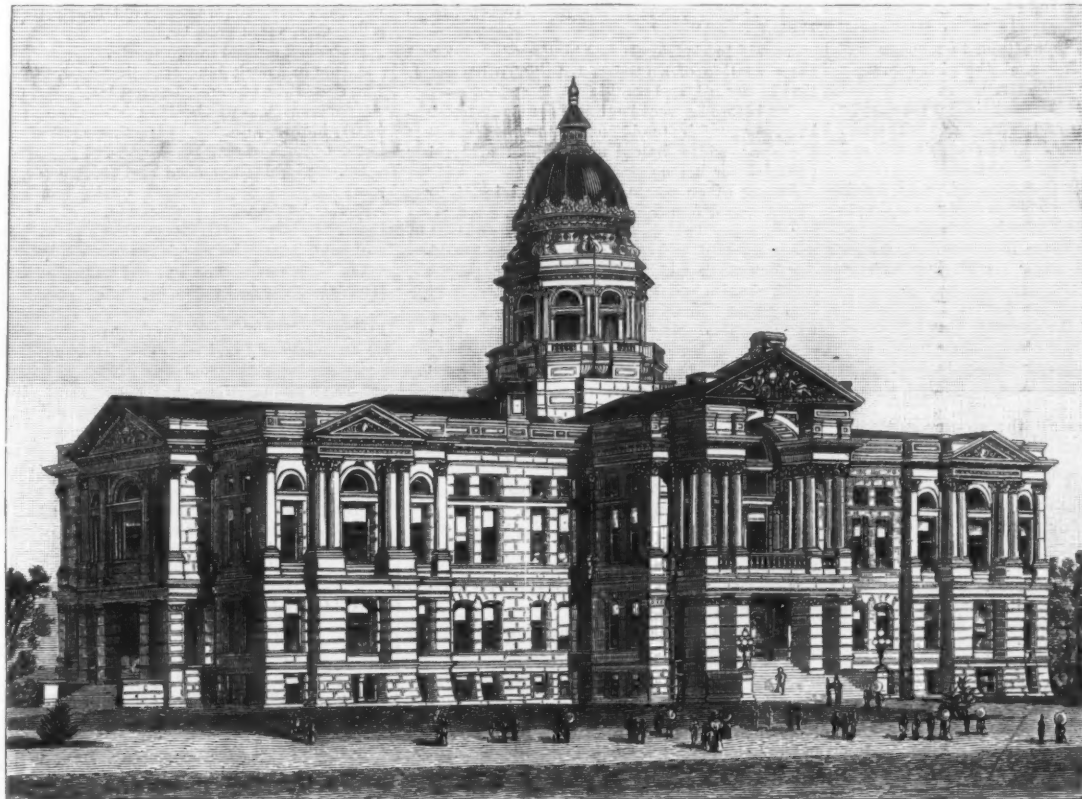
PHOTO. BY KURTZ.

Mr. Lacombe has always been a Democrat, and was one of the founders of the Young Men's Democratic Club in 1871. He is a member of the New Amsterdam and University Clubs, and a veteran of Company K of the Seventh Regiment. The State is to be congratulated upon his elevation to the Bench.

DURVEE ZOUAVES AT THEIR OLD COMMANDER'S GRAVE.

THE great feature of the impressive and significant Memorial Day exercises at Newport, R. I., is portrayed in the pictures on page 272. The Veterans' Association of the Fifth New York Volunteer Infantry, Durvee Zouaves, journeyed thither to decorate the grave of their old commander, the late General G. K. Warren. The delegation was seventy strong, and consisted of two bodies, one uniformed and one civilian. The former numbered about thirty, and wore the old zouave uniform which they had in the service. The sturdy veterans were regarded with thrilling interest by the throngs of spectators, and looked as if they had just left the field of battle. They were met at the station by the Charles E. Lawton Post, Grand Army of the Republic, with a band of music, and most hospitably entertained. The delegation brought several elaborate floral pieces. The finest consisted of a platform, or stand, four feet square, with sloping sides; on the front were two crossed swords, and on the left-hand side a Maltese cross, designed after the Fifth Corps badge, while on the opposite side was a clover leaf, or Second Corps badge. On the rear was a large shield. Two crossed muskets were placed on the stand. In front of the muskets and about in the centre of the stand stood an urn thirty-six inches high, with the name "Warren" in front, and around its base the words, "Fifth N. Y. Vols., Durvee's Zouaves, Veterans' Association." This piece was made by Comrade J. C. L. Hamilton.

The Zouaves marched in the grand procession to the cemetery, where they held their memorial service over their commander's grave. The widow and family of General Warren were present. The



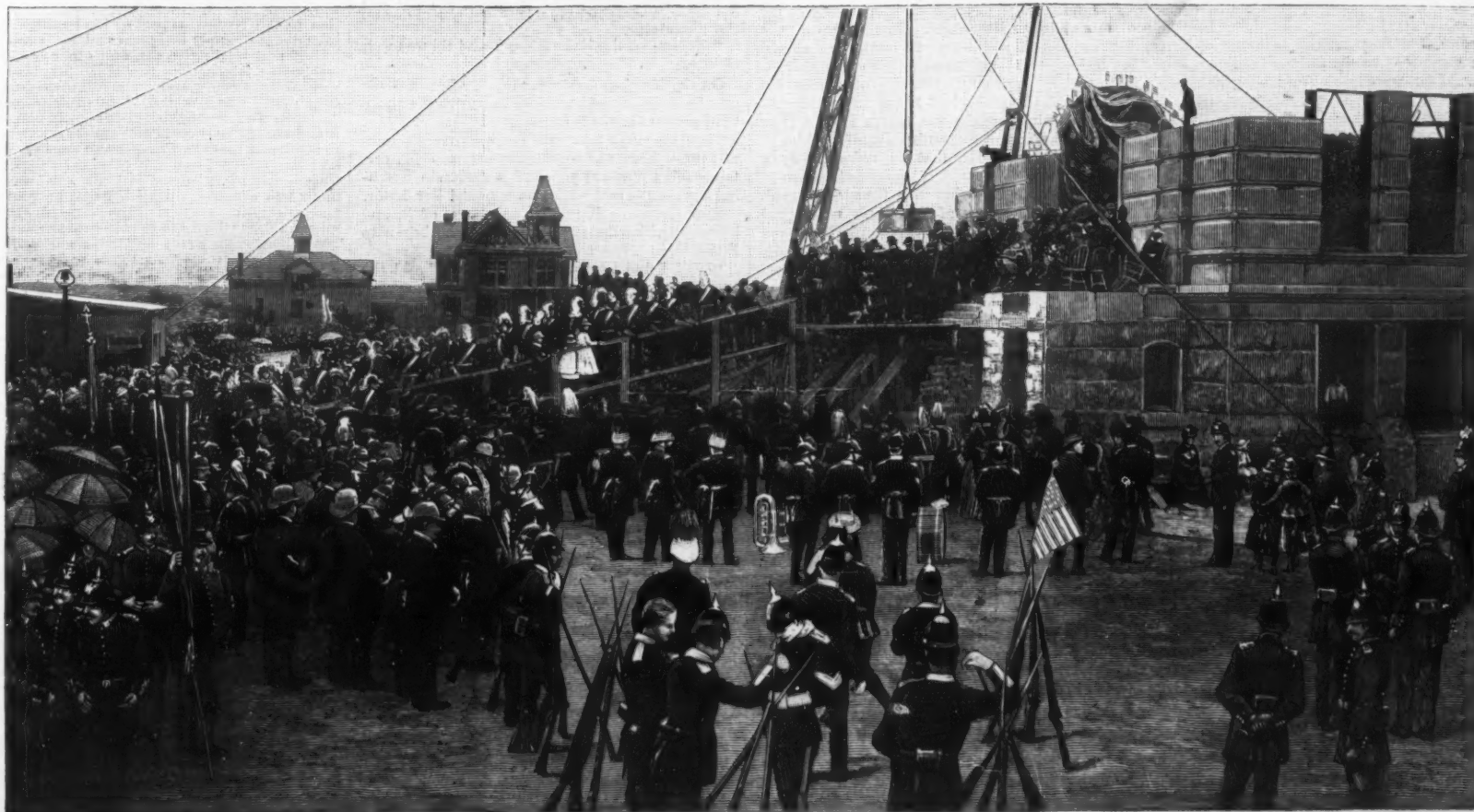
WYOMING TERRITORY.—THE PROPOSED NEW CAPITOL AT CHEYENNE.

FROM A PHOTO. BY C. D. KIRKLAND.

style of the building may be called a modified French Renaissance. It is at once stately and symmetrical. Its outlines and ornamentations, as shown by the architect's drawing, are airy and graceful, and its massive dome will form a fitting climax to its architectural beauty. Its erection was authorized by the last Legislative Assembly, when \$150,000 were appropriated to commence the work. The plans were prepared by D. W. Gibbs & Co., of Toledo, O. The completed building will be 230 feet in length from east to west, and 144 feet in width from north to south. It is set on a foundation of Fort Collins stone, which rises ten feet above the ground. The centre of the building will be pierced by a huge iron tower 152 feet in height, and the rotunda will be carried to the top of the interior of the tower, from which much of the necessary light will be secured. The superstructure is built of Rawlins

stone, which presents a beautiful appearance. The construction has already reached the height of the first floor all around. The building will contain forty commodious rooms, exclusive of the basement. The interior will be finished in cherry, oak and butternut. The Council and House Chambers will be 48 x 70 feet in dimensions. It is expected that the building will be sufficiently advanced towards completion to permit the meetings of the Legislature to be held there next January.

E. Henry Lacombe was born in New York city in 1846, and since 1850 has lived at No. 81 Clinton Place. He was graduated from Columbia College at the age of seventeen, being fourth in his class. Two years later he was graduated from the Columbia Law School, with a first prize for an essay on constitutional law, and after two years more he was admitted to the Bar. In 1875 he entered the Law Department under William C. Whitney. In June, 1884, Mayor Edson appointed Mr. Lacombe Counsel to the Corporation, to fill the unexpired term of Justice George P. Andrews, and upon the expiration of that term Mayor Grace reappointed him for a full term.



WYOMING TERRITORY.—LAYING THE CORNER-STONE OF THE NEW CAPITOL AT CHEYENNE.

FROM PHOTOS. BY C. D. KIRKLAND.

exercises consisted of prayer by Rev. Comrade C. F. Hull, of Bayonne, N. J.; remarks by General James B. Fiske, president of the association; address by General Frederick T. Locke, formerly Adjutant-general of the Fifth Army Corps, and an honorary member of the association; strewing the grave with flowers; benediction by Rev. Comrade C. F. Hull.

It is probable that hereafter the Zouaves will make an annual Memorial Day visit to Newport.

"AS YE SOW."

JUST a few words; but they brightened
A life that was clouded with care,
And strengthened a spirit discouraged
And close to the verge of despair.
And faith to go hopefully onward
Sprang up where their tenderness fell—
Just a few words; but how potent
For comfort or blessing their spell!

Just a few words; but they blighted
And blackened a name as a frost,
And stung unto madness a spirit
That hung on the brink of the lost;
Hung, trembling with pitiful longings
To turn from the valley of shame—
Just a few words; but they weighted
The balance, and—who was to blame?

The one who had shifted the burden
From shoulders that shrunk from the load
Spoke also the light words of scoffing
That proved the poor halting one's good.
The speaker went carelessly onward,
Nor recked of the deeds that were done,
Nor thought of the lilies or thistles
To spring from the seeds idly sown.

NELLIE WATTS McVEY.

TRAILING ARBUTUS.

By F. E. H. RAYMOND.

"HURRY up, Trixie dear, and finish your sweeping! Kate Merrill has just run over to say that we are all to go a-Maying this afternoon."

"Oh, that's lovely!" answered a girlish voice, from the top stair.

"But I didn't know that there were any flowers out yet."

"Well, there are, then. Tom Taylor's been for a ride over 'Break Neck,' and reports there are quantities."

"Did he bring you any?"

"Not one. He said if arbutus was worth having, it was worth going after; and it is he who is getting up the party."

Down came Trixie, dusting each stair as she did so, and looking as pretty in her white mob-cap as ever she had in a new Spring hat.

Beatrice Morgan was certainly a charming girl. One couldn't define her beauty—maybe she had none. Still the dark eyes were bright with intelligence, and the saucy little nose had a piquant prettiness of its own. The skin at least was perfect; and if the hair did have to be crimped to make those becoming little waves, why, so did that of many another.

Some critics found fault with the month. It was rather large and decided; but it certainly was very womanly as well, and the tender lips parted over a perfect set of teeth. Added to this a trim little figure, whose slenderness still held a suggestion of hidden strength, and Trixie verified old Dr. Taylor's opinion: "Just a bonnie, wholesome, lovable girl."

That good physician would very gladly have seen her the wife of his boy Tom; but, unfortunately, the young man had formed a preference of his own, not consonant with his father's choice.

There were a good many pretty girls in Glenham, as there are in every place, if one has the eyes to look for them. They gathered at Kate Merrill's home that bright Spring afternoon, and filled the old farm-wagon to overflowing with their exuberant life.

"Every lassie had her laddie," Tom Taylor drove with laughing Kate beside him. A brace of jolly spirits they. There were Lucy Mills and Rob Mitchell, Anna Turner and Will Pomfret; lastly, Trixie Morgan and Reuben Reeve.

The road was good to the foot of the mountain. There the steady old team was fastened, and the real fun began.

Who does not remember just such a jaunt! The warm Spring sunshine; the delight over discovered treasures; an exhilarating sense of the bursting, throbbing life all around!

By-and-by, Beatrice, who had been foremost in the search, grew tired and sat down to rest on a great boulder.

Reuben had wandered a little away in search of water, for the trip had made them both athirst. As he returned, with his tin cup filled, his face suddenly blanched under its tan.

Trixie, the girl he loved above everything on earth, sat gazing dreamily out over the valley beneath her, and only a few feet from her, ready to spring, was a huge rattlesnake. The unusual warmth of the sun had drawn it from its lair, and some unknown disturbance had roused its anger; maybe Trixie's little boot-heel had unknowingly bruised it.

On the instant came the ominous sound of the rattles, and the hoarse cry, "Don't move for your life!" And the girl awoke from her reverie to see Reuben beating and threshing to its death the reptile whose fangs had just now threatened her own life. With a sickening shudder she closed her eyes, and opened them only when a low "Thank God!" reached her ear.

She put out her hand, and Reuben took it, each face still pale with the fright. In such a moment disguises drop. All the love which he had felt, but for his poverty's sake kept hidden beneath his own breast, shone in the young man's eyes, and before their earnest gaze Beatrice dropped her own.

A delicate color crept into the pale cheek, and

two great tears welled out from the drooping lids.

There was no need for words. In their great thankfulness, heart spoke to heart. The white hand, still clinging tremblingly to his own, was reverently lifted to the lover's lips; and this was their unspoken betrothal.

Presently, as they strolled slowly down the mountain-side towards their waiting friends, Reuben broke the silence.

"Darling, will you give me a spray from your basket?"

Beatrice gathered a few flowers, the rosiest and sweetest of her store, and gave the posy to her lover. In that simple act she felt that she had also given her pledge to trust and wait.

With a tacit understanding neither mentioned the episode through which they had passed, but it required an effort to join in the mirth of their comrades.

"Why, Trixie Morgan, what a lot of flowers you have!" cried Lucy, running to meet them.

"Reuben must have helped you to advantage!"

"He did, dear," answered the girl, casting a grateful look at her deliverer.

"Well, you must be awfully tired, to make you both look so solemn; and, Trix, you are as white as if you'd seen a ghost." Beatrice shivered, and Kate's curiosity was also aroused.

"Reuben Reeve," she demanded, with tragic fierceness, "what have you been doing or saying to that girl up there? If you've been reciting any of that horrid poetry or those blood-curdling stories you write, you shall never go Maying with us again."

"I deny the charge, Miss Merrill. Miss Beatrice will bear me out in the assertion that I have not spoken above a dozen sentences since we all separated. But, look at your empty basket! You are the one who wastes time in talking, that is evident."

The laugh was against the accuser now, for Reuben, assuming her own inquisitorial air, arraigned her escort.

"Tom Taylor, give an account of yourself. What kind of a knight errant are you, to let the basket of your lady fair return so empty of the spoils!"

"Well, I'd as soon tell you now as ever that I did talk, and to some purpose. This little girl here has just promised to climb another hill with me—the long one of life. Jolly good times we mean to have, too, spoils or no spoils to show for it, when the journey's done."

It was a frank announcement, and love had made the lighthearted fellow for the once a bit poetical.

They were all old friends and schoolfellows, and well knew that Tom's suit had long been repulsed by blue-eyed Kate, because the old doctor had been opposed. Tom's mother had been a trifle frivolous; enough so to make her studious husband's life a burden to him. It was in memory of this, and because he feared Kate Merrill was another of the same sort, that he objected. But all these young people knew better, and that under a laughing manner lay a true and faithful heart.

So it was with warm congratulations they gathered around the open-hearted young couple, and in the midst of much harmless hilarity the homeward ride was taken.

Alas, for the "shadow and shine" of life!

Beatrice Morgan had no mother, and her old father was an invalid. Spring wild-flowers had scarcely given place to the June roses when Mr. Morgan sickened and died. The day of his funeral was the one fixed for Tom and Kate's wedding; and instead of acting the pleasant part of bridesmaid for her friend, poor Trix knelt sobbing by her father's grave.

Change followed change. It was impossible for a young girl to live alone. The Morgans were well connected, and an aunt just going abroad insisted upon taking Beatrice with her. Reuben had tried to be of use in this time of trouble, but officious relatives, who had heard the village rumors, and who thought the match with a poor man unsuitable for their niece, snubbed him so politely, yet decidedly, that he refrained from offering more.

He sought an interview with the girl he loved. She, knowing nothing of the insult which had been offered him, and hurt, on her side, by his apparent want of sympathy, received him coldly.

In the abandon of her grief, her aching heart had longed for the solace of his love. He had failed her! and she recalled, with burning cheek, how easily she had given herself to one who cared so little!

The pain and constraint on both sides were unbearable, and the meeting was brief. But Reuben was not the man to submit tamely to injustice. "Beatrice," he said, at parting, "you are dearer to me than life or honor, or anything the world holds good. On that May afternoon upon the mountain, I believed that you loved me. Some reptile has come between us. When I have conquered and killed it, I shall ask you to redeem your pledge. Till then, farewell!"

He was gone; and Trixie Morgan lay down that night with a greater sense of desolation than before; yet with a renewed belief in the truth of her lover, which she resolved should find an answering truth in her.

Years passed, and the simple Glenham girl had changed much. With native tact she had readily adapted herself to her new surroundings; had enjoyed, with heartiness, the "goods the gods gave her," yet kept throughout it all her own strong individuality.

Some advantageous offers had been made her; and her aunt, who had daughters of her own, began to be anxious that her attractive niece should "settle."

This worldly-wise woman wholly disapproved of the severe course of art study to which Beatrice had applied herself; and quite failed to understand the severe indifference with which she

dismissed a wealthy suitor, or the feverish anxiety with which she awaited the reception of her first picture at the Salon.

During the first months of their life in Europe, a few letters had come for Trix, directed in a masculine hand; but with the same motherly care she exercised over the love affairs of her own girls, Mrs. Morgan had retained the missives in her own possession. Her conscience was satisfied—for it was of the good-natured, obliging sort—that they were not destroyed, only kept back for a time.

So the poor girl never knew that Reuben had written; and he, receiving no replies, accepted the fact that his darling wished to ignore him. He gave himself, almost fiercely, to hard work, and gained a steadily advancing position on a leading daily journal. In his leisure hours he wrote magazine articles; and just now had published his first book. The volume proved a success, and with the proceeds of its sale he determined to go abroad.

He said to his friends that he "needed rest, and the education of a foreign tour." To his heart, that he needed, and would find, Beatrice.

But before he went he would run down to Glenham, say good-by to old companions, and see that the dear, white haired mother had everything provided for her comfort.

Among other places, he dropped in at Tom Taylor's, and found Kate down on the floor, playing with her twin boys. She had grown stout in the years that had come and gone since her May-day betrothal, and anxiety about her precious, colicky babies had brought a few puckers to the sunny face. But Kate Taylor's heart was quite as warm as Kate Merrill's had been; and in the plenitude of her young motherhood she longed to take care of and be good to everybody. She had a vivid remembrance of the old days, when Trix and she, Tom and Reuben, had all been young lovers together; and she could not bear that this other pair should miss the sweet completeness of her own life.

She was ready with a bit of news for Mr. Reuben—she hoped it would be good news.

"The Morgans have come back, I hear. They are probably in Boston now, and we hope to see Beatrice very soon."

Her visitor's surprise was as manifest as his eagerness to hear more.

"Yes, and they say Trix has become a fine artist. There was always more in her than the rest of us girls."

"Is she married?"

Reuben tried to be quite cool, but for the life of him couldn't help blurring out his uppermost anxiety in his own fashion.

"Oh, no; I have a letter, which, maybe, you'll like to hear;" and she read:

"DEAR KATE: Will you be glad to hear we are coming home?"

"My coz Joe has become engaged in a manner highly satisfactory to Aunt Maria, and we are coming to America for the wedding. Louise, you know, married an Englishman, and will tarry abroad, to eat roast beef at her leisure."

"But Joe's fiancée is a cultured Bostonian, and only the sacred surroundings of the modern Athens are fitted for their nuptials!"

"Don't mind my nonsense, dear. I am so glad to be coming, that I don't know what I write."

"Poor auntie has given me up as a cut-and-dried old maid, the black sheep of her flock; so, after the fuss of the wedding is all over, I'm going to find some respectable, motherly body, and come down to my father's house at Glenham to live and work and be content. You have no sister; so just think how handy I will be in case of the measles, or such!"

"I wonder do you ever go a-Maying now? Maybe I'll be home in time for the arbutus; and if so, I'll shoulder one of your fat babies, and you the other, and we'll have a long, delightful day on the mountains."

"We sail on the 15th of May; and till we meet, good-by."

TRIX.

On the 15th! and this was the 3d of May. Even now Beatrice Morgan must be in America, only an hour or two distant from him.

Thackeray says that "all good women are match-makers." Kate was a good woman, and she certainly felt a pleasant sense of satisfaction watching her guest's face while she reformed her letter.

How the stern lines had faded out of it, and how much like the old-time Reuben he began to look!

"Well, I find I must shorten my call," said the young man, springing up.

"Thank you for reading the letter; and say good-by to Tom for me."

"What! going so soon? Surely you will stay for supper. Tom will be awfully disappointed to miss you."

"I'm sorry, but"—pulling out his watch—"I find I have just time to catch the evening train, after seeing mother again. Good-by."

And up the village street sped Reuben, his feet winged with the energy of hope.

Madam Kate watched him out of sight, and then sat down to soothe her boys to sleep with the tune of "The Frog who Would a-Wooing Go." Only, somehow, the frog's name got changed to Reuben, and the "Goose shall never, never gobble 'em all up, you know," concluded the domestic *prima donna*, depositing the last bundle of pink and white flesh in its crib.

The 9:15 train was late that night, and the impatient traveler was compelled to rest and reflect.

"A needle in a haystack." Boston was a good-sized place, he remembered, and where among its crooked streets dwelt his darling that night?

With the daylight, "Hotel registers!" was the bright thought which came to him. As he hoped, the names of the Morgan party were found at a prominent "house"; but to his disgust, he learned also that they had left after a brief stay.

"Where did they go?"

"Well, really," the politely non-committal clerk informed him, "he couldn't say, you know. Some private house, he believed, but"—eying

our hero's anxious face suspiciously—"really he couldn't say, you know."

Another idea struck the baffled searcher. The Spring Exhibition of Water Colors was in progress at the Art Club-house, and thither, sooner or later, an artist would be sure to find her way.

He bought the morning paper, and hurried to Newbury Street. It was very early, himself the first visitor. So he tried to pass the time in reading. Instead, he did the most unromantic thing possible—went sound asleep. A wakeful night, after a hurried journey, had wearied him greatly; the quietude of the deserted gallery was irresistible, and Dame Nature placidly poked Miss Romance into her pocket for a bit.

After a refreshing nap, Reuben awoke to find the rooms quite full of people. A little ashamed of his "forgetfulness," he rose and sauntered about the gallery. Presently, something arrested him. It was a delicate, subtly sweet odor, which in a flash carried him back to old Break Neck and a May-day, years gone by.

He looked around now, eagerly.

A lady in a dark blue traveling-dress stood before one of the pictures, but not looking at it. On the contrary, she was holding to her face, and as nearly hiding, in a little caressing motion of delight, a bunch of trailing arbutus.

Despite its distinguished and foreign air, there was something very familiar about the trim figure; and the half-hidden profile was, could be, only that of Beatrice. His heart gave a great bound, and in an instant he was at the lady's side.

The brown eyes looked up at him in glad amazement. How lovely she had grown!

"Beatrice, darling, I was crossing the ocean to find you. The old serpent of my poverty is dead; let all the doubts and misunderstandings of these years die with it. If I was afraid to make my meaning plain before, I am not now. Here I ask you, dear love of my whole life, will you be my wife?"

Once more the soft eyes filled with happy tears, and veiled themselves before his passionate glance; once more a white hand held out to him a bunch of their own sacred, dainty flowers. He took them both, the hand and the blossoms, with tender reverence, and will keep them to the end.

PICTORIAL SPIRIT OF THE FOREIGN ILLUSTRATED PRESS.

WATCHING FOR IRISH DYNAMITE.

THE British authorities appear to be apprehensive of dynamite outrages on a large scale, at a not far distant period. The coastguards keep a sharp lookout for suspicious vessels along the Irish coast, and there have already been several false alarms. One of the London *Times's* recent articles on "Parnellism and Crime" concludes with the statement that the New York Council of the Fenian Brotherhood has issued a circular appealing for funds for a "pyrotechnic display" in honor of the Queen's Jubilee, and requesting that all moneys subscribed for the purpose should be addressed to "John Murphy, treasurer, Post-office Box 2,282." The article says: "In other words, a series of dynamite and incendiary outrages is intended. Whether the schemes succeed, the near future will disclose."

THE PEOPLE'S PALACE, LONDON.

The People's Palace, to which attention has previously been given in the columns of FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER, is one of the latest of the philanthropic enterprises of the London of the present day. Its idea is to establish a great institution which shall provide for the multitudes of people who live in the East End a place of recreation amid such surroundings of artistic dignity, in architecture, sculpture, painting and music, and of natural beauty in park and garden, as shall minister to the enjoyment of those whose lives are spent among dreary streets and dirty workshops and uninteresting homes. In addition to the recreative part of the institution, it is intended to supply technical and trade schools, a library and reading-rooms, and other educational machinery, which shall enable the people to cultivate their talents and improve their economic condition. The first part of the work actually undertaken and accomplished is a great hall, which is to form the nucleus of the buildings. It will be remembered that the Prince and Princess of Wales laid the foundation-stone of it last year. The Queen opened it on the 14th ult., and the ceremony was accepted on all sides as an important and interesting portion of the series of public demonstrations which are to celebrate the Jubilee of her reign. This great hall, which is called the Queen's Hall, is 130 feet long, 75 feet broad, 60 feet high, and will accommodate about 2,000 people. The roof is supported by double columns, between which are placed, in standing posture, the statues of twenty-two queens, selected from those of various countries "who have been useful to their country, or in sympathy with their people."

GATSKINA.

The so-called rural retreat inhabited by the Autocrat of All the Russias is nothing more nor less than a fortress surrounded by moats, with a strong garrison, and situated in the midst of an immense camp, in which countless detachments of soldiers, horse, foot, artillery, and even engineers, are quartered. A writer who a short time ago had the rare privilege of an introduction to the presence of the Czarina, gives a graphic account of his visit, and of the precautions taken to prevent any mishap. Traveling from St. Petersburg to Gatschina in company with General Ignatieff and General Baumgarten, one of the Emperor's aides-de-camp, he noticed all along the route small detachments of engineers encamped in the open air at short intervals from each other. Cossacks, mounted on their small horses, galloped about in every direction. The party were met at the station by one of the imperial carriages, which started off at full speed, and, after crossing a bridge, strongly guarded, arrived at a huge gateway, at which the writer and his companions had to show their papers. Thence they were conducted to a wing of the palace, where the same ceremonial was gone through, after which they were taken through a perfect labyrinth of passages and staircases to rooms reserved for them. On his way to the central building, at the hour appointed for the audience, he saw the steps crowded with sentries, who in turn presented arms with such a din that he shrewdly suspected that the noise was

intended to warn their comrades further off of the arrival of a stranger. Next a large hall, in which one hundred soldiers of the guard were on duty, was traversed. At the further end the visitor had again to exhibit his papers, and after ascending a magnificent staircase and crossing a hall in which a gigantic Moor in a superb costume, and two huge Tcherkesses armed to the teeth with dirks and pistols, were stationed, he was introduced by a man servant into a small but elegant drawing-room, whence he passed, under the conduct of one of the gentlemen on service, into the Empress's reception-room.

THE RAILROAD UP MOUNT PILATUS, SWITZERLAND.

The success of the Righi Railway has led to the project of a similar work up Mount Pilatus, which is 2,123 meters high, being 323 more than the Righi Road. This new railway begins at Alpnach Bad near the Hotel Pilatus, 441 meters above the sea, and crosses the Aemseggen Alp and the Matt Alp, and runs under the Ass's Head in the plateau behind Bellevue Hotel, 2,076 meters above the sea. The length of the road is 4,455 meters. The work is rapidly progressing, and it is to be completed in June, 1889.

THE NEW FRENCH IRONCLAD.

The *Terrible*, launched in 1881, and completed during the past Winter, is a typical first-class ironclad of the new French squadron. She is a twin sister to the *Requin*, launched two years ago, and not yet completed. The *Terrible* is 85.30 meters long, and her displacement is 7,168 tons. She carries two 47-centimeter guns, four of 10 centimeters, and ten revolving cannon. Her crew comprises 332 men.

MME. CHARLOTTE WOLTER.

Mme. Charlotte Wolter, the German tragedy queen, has just celebrated by a jubilee performance in the Hofburg Theatre, Vienna, the twenty-fifth anniversary of her engagement there. The Emperor, Crown Prince and other dignitaries were present, and the house was packed. The play was "Sappho," with Mme. Wolter in the title rôle. She was received with enthusiasm, and was overwhelmed with flowers. The Emperor gave her a diamond bracelet, and other gifts came from all parts of Austria and Germany. At the close of the play she made a touching speech of thanks to the Emperor and audience. She is fifty-six years old, but is still young-looking.

THE INTERSTATE COMMERCE ACT.

(Continued from page 267.)

richer ore, but at a less distance from the common market, or furnace for the reduction of such ores. Unless a lower rate is granted for the longer haul, in such cases it is certain that the former mine may not be worked. The granting of the lower rate in this instance would simply be yielding to conditions beyond the control of the railroad companies, viz., the geographical position of the mines and of the market or smelting works. But such discriminations in rates have prevailed from time immemorial upon water lines, the natural highways of commerce. The same thing is true as to canals.

In a word, the practice of discriminating in rates, in the manner hereinbefore described, is the result of the interaction of natural conditions and of commercial forces which have governed the railroads. Under such practices the country has attained its phenomenal development, mainly as the result of the facilities afforded by the railroads. To arrest such practices by statutory edict would be to eliminate extensive and most beneficent competitive influences in the conduct of the commercial and industrial interests of the country.

An objection to Mr. Fink's interpretation of the import of the qualifying clause, "Under substantially similar circumstances and conditions," has been based upon the historic argument. It is asserted that, prior to the passage of the Interstate Commerce Law, the railroads were accustomed to make lower rates for the long haul on account of the competition of water lines and of railroads, and on account of the indirect influence of the competition of the markets; that these were the chief causes of such discriminations in rates, the correction of which the framers of the law had in mind in framing section four, and that, therefore, such discriminations are not excepted from the long and short haul clause by the qualifying clause, "Under substantially similar circumstances and conditions." It seems absurd to suppose that any court in the country could be induced to disregard the obvious import of the language of the statute by any such inferential historic argument. A few years ago the framers of a law of Congress heard that Comptroller Taylor of the Treasury Department had so construed it as to defeat the object he had in view in the framing of it. The irate member waited upon the Comptroller, and, finding him obdurate, declared that the Treasury Department ought to be served by a Comptroller who could interpret a statute according to the intention of its framers. "Oh, no," replied Mr. Taylor, blandly; "it would be much better if the people would send to Congress men who have sense enough to frame statutes which express their intention." But in the case of the Interstate Commerce Law, the historic argument as to the intention of its framers utterly fails. It is true that the original framers of the Interstate Commerce Bill in Congress did contemplate a hard and fast rule forbidding in any case a lower rate for a longer haul over the same line. This object was pursued for years by Mr. Reagan, the original and most distinguished advocate of the measure, with admirable frankness and remarkable persistency. He also guarded his favorite idea by the clause providing that the inhibition against the lower rate for the longer haul shall not be so construed as to permit as great a charge for a longer as for a shorter haul. But the Senate Bill, which constituted the basis of the present law, did contain the proviso that common carriers "may in special cases, after investigation by the Commission, be authorized to charge less for longer than for shorter distances." This ran a saw-cut right through the long and short haul clause; but when the Senate introduced the amendment that this clause shall apply only "under substantially similar circumstances and conditions," it was done for the purpose of enabling the railroad companies to meet competition as hereinbefore described, and it utterly subverted the purpose of the original framers of the Bill. This latter historic evidence is as clear and as well established by the course of events as is the purpose of the original framers of the Bill, who desired to formulate their ideas into law. The courts would probably smile at an argument in favor of the validity of the long and short clause, based upon a plea that the fourth section was unintentionally emasculated in the house of its friends. Mr. Fink very properly remarks that

the fourth section of the Act as it stands might as well have been omitted, as its present import is fully comprehended in the first section, in the provision that "all charges shall be just and reasonable." The fourth section, in the form in which it was enacted, appears to be a legislative solecism.

Perhaps the most striking infirmity of the Interstate Commerce Law is the fact that it fails in express terms to take cognizance of the railroads of the United States as a system with respect to joint traffic, which traffic constitutes chiefly the interstate commerce of the country. The more important characteristics of the American railroad system are the running of through passenger-cars and through passenger-trains over connecting roads, with the facilities for the conduct of such through traffic afforded by through tickets and through bills of lading. These joint-traffic arrangements, which exist in all parts of the country, give to the American railroad system its highest quality of usefulness in the conduct of the internal commerce of the United States, and constitute it the cheapest and most efficient system of transportation on the surface of the globe. These highly beneficial joint-traffic arrangements have not been devised in pursuance of the requirements of law, or of any sort of governmental suggestion or recommendation, but they are the result of mutual agreement among the various railroad companies, guided by enlightened views of self-interest and the apparent commercial needs of the country. These arrangements have also been matured into a vast and harmonious system by genius and enterprise, and thorough professional knowledge of the internal and external conditions governing the conduct of transportation by rail. In perfecting the necessary joint-traffic arrangements, the railroads have not only become forwarders and agents of shippers over different lines, without charge for such services, but rates have generally been made much less for such traffic than the sum of the several local rates over the different railroads forming through routes. Such lower rates have been enforced by these conditions of competition beyond the control of the railroad companies which have hereinbefore been described. The joint-traffic arrangements existing to-day by mutual consent among the railroads have been the most efficient means of developing the national resources. The abrogation of such arrangements would throw the commerce of the country into confusion and paralyze very many of its industries. In Great Britain, laws have been passed defending and regulating such joint-traffic arrangements, and it is made the duty of the Railroad Commissioners to compel railroad companies to make and observe such arrangements; but the Interstate Commission Act of the United States not only fails to recognize the railroads of the country as a system, but the original draft of section two proposed to prohibit the railroad companies from charging different rates for transportation over their lines for joint and local traffic, although, as before shown, joint-traffic rates must necessarily vary, since they are determined by forces of competition beyond the control of the railroad companies. Later in the proceedings of legislation the modifying clause, "Under substantially similar circumstances and conditions," was inserted. This Mr. Fink interprets as permitting the present practice regarding the establishment of rates. The contrary ruling would place the conduct of the railroad traffic of the country in the condition in which it existed forty years ago.

The country is anxiously waiting for the decision by the Interstate Commerce Commission as to the meaning of the clause, "Under substantially similar circumstances and conditions," both in the second and fourth sections of the Act; and it is of the highest importance that the import of those sections shall, as soon as possible, be judicially determined. In view of the doubts which hang over the law in several of its most important provisions, it is believed that the intention of Congress in relation thereto should be clearly stated in a supplemental Act.

O'BRIEN IN NEW YORK—GREAT LABOR DEMONSTRATION.

EDITOR WILLIAM O'BRIEN, of *United Ireland*, accompanied by Dennis Kilbride and a few friends, arrived in New York from Boston at six o'clock on Thursday evening of last week. All along the route—at Worcester, Lowell, Palmer, Springfield, Hartford and New Haven—he had been greeted with cheers and congratulations by crowds of people; and he was warmly welcomed to New York by a reception committee which went as far as New Haven to meet him. On the same evening, at the Academy of Music, Mr. O'Brien reiterated in eloquent words his charges against Lord Lansdowne, and his appeal to the Irish people everywhere "to stand by the old cause and the old land." He was greeted with boundless enthusiasm by a vast crowd which packed the flag-draped interior of the spacious auditorium. The great labor union demonstration arranged for Saturday evening, in honor of Mr. O'Brien, took place without the participation of the distinguished visitor. Two very serious objections to the programme arranged by the Central Labor Union committee seemed to leave him no alternative but to stay away. One of these objections was to Mr. John McMackin, of alleged dynamite sympathies, as presiding officer at the exercises in Union Square. The other was to certain expressions in the resolutions prepared for the occasion. The assembled 10,000 workmen and their leaders were naturally much aggrieved at the action of Mr. O'Brien, but had their parade and meeting just the same, and were afterwards addressed at the Union Square Plaza by Messrs. George McMackin, Dr. McGlynn, and others. Mr. O'Brien sails for home on Wednesday of this week.

THE LELAND STANFORD UNIVERSITY.

A SAN FRANCISCO correspondent of the New York *Tribune* says: "The plans for the new Leland Stanford University have been approved by Senator Stanford. The design is unique in American cottage architecture, consisting of fourteen one-story buildings of Spanish style, built in a large quadrangle 600 feet long by 250 feet wide. Each building is to be separated from its fellows, but all are united by an arcade 20 feet wide and 18 feet high, open at the sides. The material will be yellow sandstone, with a roof of Spanish tiles, and the effect of the whole will not be unlike the old California adobe Mission buildings that surround the Franciscan Fathers' church. The design calls for fourteen buildings in a parallelogram, but the Senator has decided to leave the eastern side unbuild for the present. The main entrance will be through a handsome gate at the north side, while a memorial church capable of

seating 3,000 people will be on the west side of the quadrangle. Work will be begun on the building at once, as the plans are settled on in all details."

COMELY ALASKAN MAIDS.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Omaha Republican* writes: "A girl becomes a woman at the age of twelve or thirteen years in Alaska, and I have seen some such girls who were really quite pretty. The best-looking of the young Alaskan girls are the Indians who are found along the Stickeen River Valley, or the Haidah girls of the Prince of Wales Island. Here is a picture of Julia, a Stickeen River girl: She is dressed in a plain cotton garment, and she has a Turkish bath-towel wound around her head for ornament. There is a ring in her nose, and she has a pair of very soft, beautiful eyes. Julia, like all Indian girls here, dresses in a long, plain cotton undergarment when at home, and when she goes out she has a gayly colored blanket which she throws about her shoulders. The Haidah girls have relatively fair skins, soft, dove-like eyes, very small, symmetrical hands and small feet, and their insteps are so high that the water can run under them without touching the sole. They are very passionate and hot-blooded, and they would be graceful were it not for their pigeon-toed gait. They are really modest when in the presence of white men, keep their eyes nearly always on the ground, and are forward in no way whatever. Some of them have a delicate peach-bloom blush upon their cheeks, and their complexion is that of a very dark brunette."

THE ARTS AND SCIENCES.

ONE MILLION francs have been subscribed for the Pasteur Institute at Paris, but another million is wanted.

The fibre from the pine leaves as a substitute for jute, flax, etc., is now used in the manufacture of carpets. The prepared material bears a close resemblance to yarn, and is capable of being dyed or bleached and woven in patterns. It bids fair to become a considerable industry.

SUCCESSFUL experiments in cotton culture have been made in three different districts of the Caucasus, and a new industry is thus promised. American, Egyptian and Caucasian plants are found to flourish equally. A company has been formed to establish the first extensive plantations, which will be in the vicinity of Erivan. The Caucasian Agricultural Society is about to send two experts to America to study the system of cotton culture there.

A RUSSIAN physician, Dr. S. Th. Stein, reports some remarkable experiments, in which he has induced cataract in the eyes of young porpoises by subjecting them to the continuous vibrations of a tuning-fork for twelve to twenty-four hours, or for a much less time when the animals were deprived of the power of hearing. The cataract soon disappeared on removing the exciting cause, and could be renewed. The phenomenon has not been satisfactorily explained.

A SET of small drawers for workshop use that will hold powders or even liquids is useful. Obtain from the hotels a number of sardine-boxes. Lay the box top downward on the stove, and when the solder begins to melt lift the box, and the ragged remains of the cover will fall off. After cleaning out the oily deposit, put in each box a facing of wood a little larger than the end, and screw a little knob to this from the point, punching the hole through the tin by an awl. A rack to hold them is easily made, as they are all of the same size.

A HIGHLY interesting signaling apparatus has just been examined at the Station Montparnasse, Paris. On opening the door of a compartment a bell box in the guard's van indicates the number of the carriage, of the compartment, and at which side the door was opened. When the train stops all doors instantly open on the side the passengers have to alight; should any door on the opposite side be opened, it would be signaled by the bell ringing. In case of danger, communication can be made without opening the door by simply pressing on a knob, with the same effect.

A NEW telegraph relay is the invention of Mr. Lahmeyer, of Aix-la-Chapelle. It is described in the *Electrical Review* as follows: An electro-magnetic coil surrounds an upright glass tube closed at each end, partially filled with mercury and in which an iron plunger floats. Now, it is easy to see that the magnetic effect of throwing a current through the coils will be to draw the plunger—the solenoid core—down and raise the mercury by displacement. Just above the level of the mercury in the tube are two platinum contacts in a local circuit, and every time the mercury rises it closes them.

The pitas plant of Honduras invites the enterprise of American capital and Yankee invention. Mr. Burchard, our Consul, reports that this pitas plant, which has never been cultivated, grows spontaneously and in apparently inexhaustible quantities by the margin of every river and lagoon, and, indeed, anywhere below the altitude of 2,000 feet. It can be had for the cost of cutting. The fibre is susceptible of a thousand uses. The people of Honduras convert it into thread for sewing boots and shoes, and into nets, fish-lines and cordage. The finest hammocks and most costly are also made of it. The small quantities which have been sent to this market have been manufactured into handkerchiefs, laces, ribbons, false hair and wigs. The difficulty is to decorticate the plant without rotting or otherwise injuring the fibre.

DEATH-ROLL OF THE WEEK.

MAY 28TH.—In Middletown, Conn., Julius Wadsworth, a well-known railroad man, aged 72 years; at Cold Spring, N. Y., William Van Wyck, a well-known New York lawyer. MAY 29TH.—In Atlantic City, N. J., ex-Mayor H. L. Slape. MAY 31ST.—At Foulke's Point, L. I., Theodore Foulke, a retired West India merchant, aged 69 years. JUNE 1ST.—In Philadelphia, Pa., the Rev. John Cox, a Catholic priest, aged 50 years; in Hudson, N. Y., Hon. Cyrus Macy, aged 62 years; in London, England, Professor Thomas Spencer Baynes, one of the editors of the "Encyclopædia Britannica," aged 64 years. JUNE 2D.—In Utica, N. Y., Edward S. Brayton, a prominent lawyer, aged 71 years; in Fayetteville, N. C., P. M. Hale, a leading editor, aged 59 years; in Lewisburg, Pa., the Rev. H. G. Dill, one of the oldest Methodist preachers, aged 80 years; in Detroit, Michigan, the Rev. Supply Chase, Baptist Home Missionary, aged 87 years; in Little Rock, Ark., General R. C. Newton, lawyer and politician.

PERSONAL GOSSIP.

CARDINAL RAMFOLLA has been appointed Papal Secretary of State.

MR. PARNELL has returned to London much improved in health.

JOHN W. DAVIS, the first Democratic Governor of Rhode Island in many years, was inaugurated on the 31st ult.

PRESIDENT GRÉVY has made a personal donation of 10,000 francs for the benefit of the sufferers by Opera Comique fire.

ABOUT 4,000 people attended a reception to Senator Sherman at the Grand Pacific Hotel, Chicago, on Thursday night of last week.

It was discovered, last week, that attempts have been made to "fix" the jury in the case of Jacob Sharp, on trial for bribery of New York Aldermen.

VICAR WARREN, of Trinity Church, Lambeth, England, has sent a conditional acceptance of the call extended to him by Trinity Church, New York.

QUEEN KAPIOLANI of Hawaii will appear at Queen Victoria's Jubilee reception in a court dress of New York design and finish. It is of azure-blue velvet.

JUSTICE LOPEZ, one of the leading English judges, was lassoed by a three-year-old papoose while strolling through Buffalo Bill's show in London.

PROFESSOR ASA GRAY, of Harvard, who is now traveling in Europe, has been received with extraordinary enthusiasm by the students in the ancient University of Vienna.

THE projected journey of the Emperor William to Gastein, where he was expected to meet the Emperor of Austria, has been abandoned, and the meeting of the Emperors suspended indefinitely, owing as it is believed, to recent irritating political events.

M. CHEVREUL, the centenarian chemist, recently went to vote at a Paris municipal election, and being congratulated on his public spirit, said: "Yes, I am voting early. I shall soon be a year old." He is approaching his hundred and first birthday in splendid health and spirits.

SIR HENRY PONSONBY, private secretary to Queen Victoria, is a miniature edition of Kaiser Wilhelm. His mustache and whiskers are cut in the exact shape and style of the German Emperor's. His thin white hair is brushed over a high, bulging forehead, also in the Wilhelm style.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND's "outing" on Upper Saranac Lake, in the Adirondacks, last week, was marked by several fine "catches" of trout. On one day he caught seventy-five fine fish, and he seems to have seldom cast his line in vain. It is said that the President will, next Fall, visit the Pacific coast.

MANAGER LOCKE, of the National Opera Company, announces that the ballet, as a leading feature of the organization, will henceforth be done away with; though ballet-dancing will not, of course, be omitted from operas in which it properly belongs. Other radical changes in the company are also foreshadowed.

THE \$494,600 that Mrs. Grant has received from the sale of her husband's work represents seventy per cent. of the gross profits on the publication, which have thus amounted to about \$706,600. The gross receipts from the sale of the work have amounted to not far from \$3,000,000. The skins of 7,000 goats and 20,000 sheep have been used for the covers of these volumes.

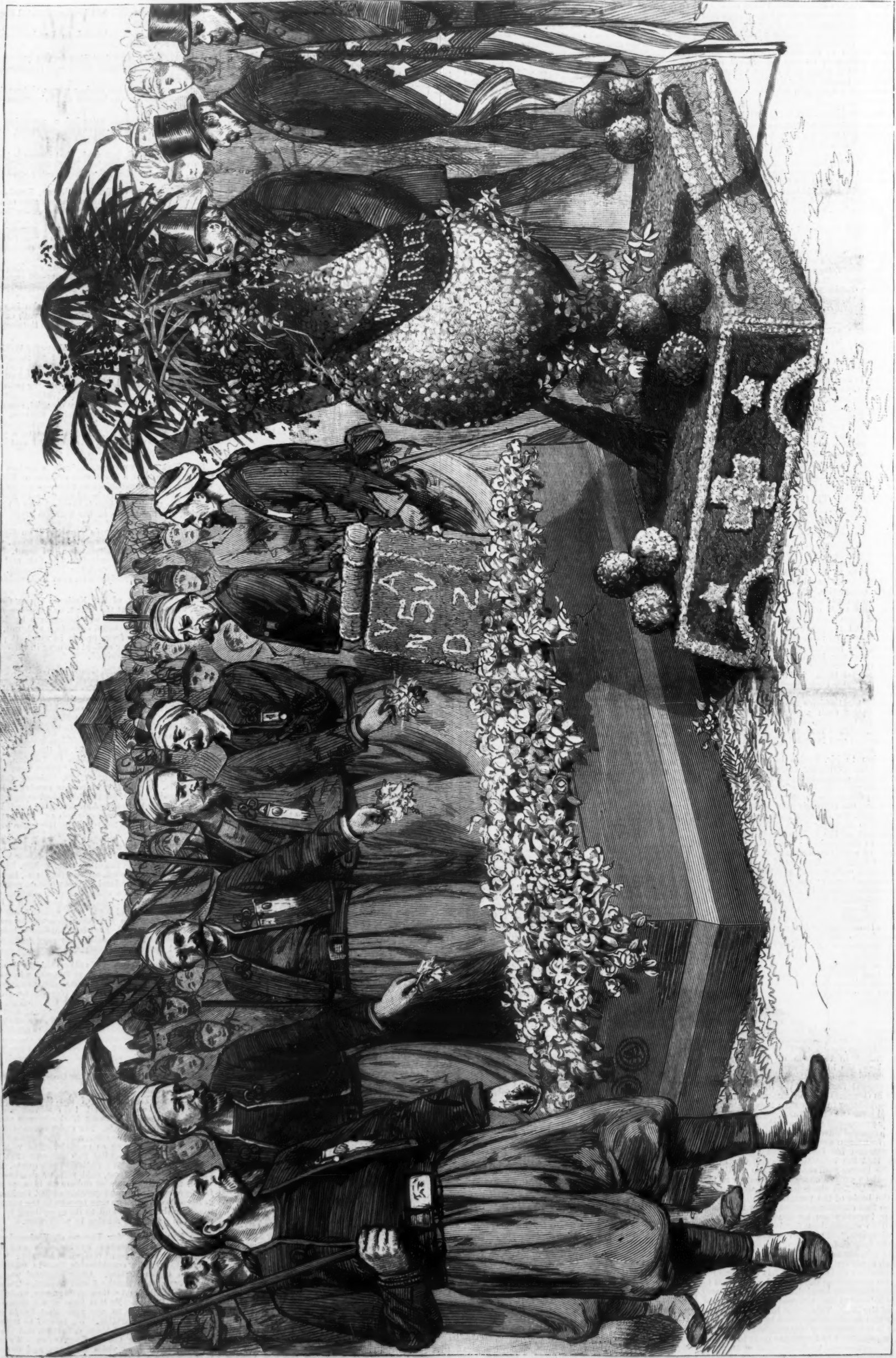
THE Indian chief Red Shirt, of the Wild West Show, visited the Savage Club in London, the other night, in full war paint. There were also present Fly Above, Little Bull, Colonel Cody, and others. A pipe of peace was smoked. Red Shirt promised to send the historical calumet to the club on his return to America. He alluded to the members of the Savage Club as "brothers," and returned thanks for receiving the warm hand of friendship.

ANOTHER favorite contributor to the Frank Leslie publications, MRS. EMILY PIERCE, of New York, has "passed over to the other side." Mrs. Pierce died suddenly in Boston, on the 26th ult., having been seized with her fatal illness while en route to that city. She was a woman of fine attainments and of great force of character, having in a feeble body a strong and loyal soul, which faced the ills of a troubled life with the same serene courage which sustained her last conscious hours. Her memory will be cherished by very many who knew and appreciated her great worth.

THE Shah of Persia has authorized the American missionaries to establish at Teheran a hospital in which, without regard to nationality or religion, all applicants for relief may be received for treatment. Dr. Torrence, physician to the mission, has been appointed director of the hospital, and an appeal is made for means to place it on a working basis. For immediate use \$5,000 is needed, and \$10,000 will be necessary to complete the establishment. As a mark of appreciation of Dr. Torrence's zeal and devotion, applied gratuitously for many years in the relief of distress, the Shah has named him Grand Officer of the Order of the Lion and Sun of Persia.

MR. M. H. DE YOUNG, of the San Francisco *Chronicle*, recently offered to establish signal stations on the Pacific Coast if the Bureau would furnish the instruments. The Chief Signal Officer promptly accepted the offer, and the stations will be fitted out as soon as possible. The weather conditions are so peculiar in California that the present Signal Service is entirely inadequate. Advance warning of frost, cold rain or northers is worth many thousands of dollars to farmers and fruit-growers. It is the intention of Mr. De Young to have these warnings sent by wire to the parts of the State threatened, and to do everything in his power to bring the service to perfection.

MR. BLAINE sails for Europe on Wednesday of this week, accompanied by his wife and two daughters. In a recent interview, he said: "We intend to spend a considerable time in traveling through Great Britain. After England we will probably go into Scotland and Ireland. Then, I think, we shall spend a time in Germany, and after that take France. By this time it will probably be getting so late in the year that Spain and Italy will be comfortable. We intend to make a tour through both of these countries, and spend next Winter along the Mediterranean. We will probably make long visits in Rome and Greece, perhaps stop a brief time in Constantinople, and visit the scenes of the recent earthquakes in the South of France and adjoining portions of Italy." Mr. Blaine expects to be absent for a year.



RHODE ISLAND.—MEMORIAL DAY AT NEWPORT—DECORATION OF THE TOMB OF GENERAL G. K. WARREN BY THE FIFTH NEW YORK VOLUNTEER VETERAN ASSOCIATION, DURYEE ZOUAVES.
FROM A SKETCH BY JOSEPH BECKER.—SEE PAGE 263.



1. REMARKABLE ATMOSPHERIC PHENOMENA PRODUCED BY THE BURNING GAS. 2. "COMETS."

PENNSYLVANIA.—WONDERS OF THE NATURAL GAS REGION.

FROM A SKETCH BY SAMUEL W. HALL.—SEE PAGE 274.

A WEB OF FATE:

A ROMANCE OF THE SIGNAL SERVICE.

By LIEUTENANT RODNEY.

CHAPTER XII.—(CONTINUED).

THE Baron von Helde, crossing the sea, spent hours in pacing the deck of the steamer, and meditating on ways and means whereby he might discover his cousin Hilda, to whom he meant to make restitution of her property and an offer of marriage. He reasoned that, being now but eighteen, Hilda was unlikely to have contracted matrimonial engagements. Knowing her parentage, he felt sure she must be beautiful, and young as she was, no doubt early disadvantages of education might be remedied. The Baron hoped for an enduring wife; if need be, he would give the cousin all that was hers, and go forth to make his own way in the world; but he much preferred to gain a wife and retain the Von Helde estates.

While the Baron paced the deck of the steamer *Vaterland* and cogitated, Kenneth Moray spent half of each twenty-four hours in pacing the streets of New York, and looking, with keen, all-observing eyes, for traces of Hilda. Kenneth was now not doubting whether he loved Hilda or wanted to marry her; he knew that he loved her passionately. He no longer questioned whether Hilda loved him; he felt certain that so strong a love as his must have roused a return in her heart. Night and day his dream was of Hilda.

Meanwhile what were the fortunes of this girl whom two prospective husbands were diligently seeking? When Hilda was seized in the carriage, with Mrs. Moray, she noticed two of her captors were masked. The one who pinioned her was lithe but little, muscular, and in spite of the ordinary civilized dress which he wore, she was struck with the certainty that it was Ah Wing, the Chinaman. She was put in a carriage beside a woman, and a voice said in her ear, "Make no struggles: you will not be hurt." That was the voice of Takeswood. Ah Wing and the fourth man mounted the box; the carriage drove away rapidly; they whirled along country roads and through villages. Passing, after some hours, through a small town, the light from a hotel-lamp flashed into the carriage, and revealed to Hilda, in a corner opposite her, upright, vigilant, erect, the giant-powder man. The carriage swept on in the darkness, and Hilda took counsel with herself. She knew every effort would be made for her rescue, and also that her captors were surely known to her guardian, Kenneth and Lansing. Their pursuit would be centred upon Takeswood and his confederates, and eventually they must come up with them. Hilda resolved within herself that she must give no sign of recognition of Ah Wing or the giant-powder man. She must not be personally dangerous or obnoxious to any of the gang. Silence would be her salvation; she remembered the words heard when seized in Philadelphia, that all depended on her safety and her speaking—they evidently were bound to look out for her preservation; she would devote herself to keeping silence.

On, on, went the carriage. In the gray morning twilight they were entering a city, which, from its extent, its irregular buildings, dismal outskirts, seas of roofs pierced with masts, and blossoming with flags, and its narrow, filthy streets, Hilda made sure must be New York, in its worst aspects and approaches. They rolled among early truck-wagons, milk-carts, garbage-carts and ill odors to that unsavory locality where all policemen were out of sight, and where we have seen Cramm, Takeswood & Co.; and there, Hilda was picked up like a baby and carried to the third story by the giant-powder man. The old woman followed them closely. The man dropped Hilda on a lounge, looked to the window, considered that the room had but one door, said to the old woman, "Make her comfortable," and to left her. But here was the difficulty—to make her comfortable. Dust, smells and vermin had pre-empted every inch of this delectable apartment. From the lower region came up unsavory odors; hideous noises also rose out of the street, the lower rooms, the back courts—sounds of oaths and wrath and hoarse laughter—and made a Babel. From the barred and dirty window only chimney-pots and draggled sparrows and lean, roof-climbing cats could be seen. The old woman locked Hilda in, and brought her presently a jug of water and some towels.

"I will not touch those towels," said Hilda. "Their washing has been a pretense, they are grimy through and through; they are poisonous. I will have clean towels, if you have to get new ones."

"Huts tuts! don't put on airs!" cried the old woman.

Hilda turned her back on the old woman and the towels.

"Come, child, eat a bite of breakfast—there's a dear."

Hilda regarded with intense loathing the fried ham and eggs, the bread and oleomargarine butter and the muddy coffee.

"I simply could not touch it," she said.

"You'll starve."

"Very good."

"What would you eat?"

"Eggs in the shell, and canned tongue brought to me in an unopened can."

"When you're right hungry you'll be less dainty," said the old woman, sitting down and eating all the breakfast.

Hilda watched the sparrows on the roof for some hours; then, overcome by weariness, she lay on the hard little lounge and fell asleep. She was a pitiful sight indeed. Her pretty, child-like face was pale, weary, hollow; her black hair hung in unkempt rings about her head and neck; her slender little hands, clasped over her round, delicate waist, twitched nervously in her sleep; and tears that she would not shed waking stole from

under her long, black lashes. Old Mrs. Takeswood had no enmity to this girl; she had one or two rather kindly memories of her childhood; she looked at her till some slow pity moved her soul.

When Hilda woke, it was to find Mrs. Takeswood beside her, with a new, covered basket.

"See, now, will you sit up and eat, since we have agreed to all your whim-whams? Here, I've walked my legs off to get up-town and buy new towels, six of them, and a couple of finger-napkins, and a change of underclothes, and six handkerchiefs, and eggs, and canned tongue, and some fruit. Come, wash and eat."

Hilda wished not to be restive against kindness; she rose, washed and ate.

At the close of the afternoon, Sol Cramm came up and ordered the old woman out. Here was a new horror, to be left alone with the giant-powder man. Hilda clung to Mrs. Takeswood.

"See here," said Sol; "don't take on; I shan't hurt you; all I want is to talk with you to make terms, and Mrs. Takeswood can't hear it. I don't lay finger on you; sit down and be quiet."

There was no help for it. Mrs. Takeswood wrenched herself away from Hilda, but departing, she shook her fist at Sol's nose, remarking, "If you harm her, I'll cut your heart out!"

Hilda crowded herself close in a corner of the lounge. Sol stood a little distance from her; his voice had a singular property of being intensely distinct when pitched very low.

"I want to tell you," he said, "that you are, in your own right, the Baroness von Helde, and have the richest estates in Hanover. I can prove it. I brought you to this country. I can bring you back and set you in your own again! Where is your locket?"

"My guardian has locked it up in the safe of a Trust Company."

"Now, all I want is, to come to terms with you."

"That is, you want to know what I'll give for being restored to my title and estates by you?"

"That's it, exactly."

"Well, I won't give anything. I don't want estates or title; I will not leave America. I want no friends but my guardian's family. The little money Mr. Calvert left me is all I care for. A foreign life among titled people would be hateful to me."

"But you must make some terms with us."

"I am but eighteen; as a minor with a guardian, all promises or papers you get from me under duress would be useless," said Hilda, quoting the deliverances of Mr. Larling.

"Then you mean to force us to keep you till you are twenty-one?"

"There is no danger of my living so long, here," said Hilda, looking dejection at her surroundings. "I should die in about six weeks."

"I can marry you to a good husband, who will join in any terms you may make, who will take you at once to your estates, and will be your obedient slave in everything."

"You might just as well understand," said Hilda, that I will die by torture, rather than marry in this way. If you think you can force anything from me, you are mistaken. I can die, but I can not and will not yield."

"The estates are immense," said Cramm, "the fee asked for restoring them is small. We want thirty thousand dollars, and a bundle of papers."

"And said papers may be title-deeds to the entire estates," said Hilda.

"But you do not care for the estates," grinned Sol Cramm.

"No; but no doubt some one now holds them who does care?"

"Your cousin, Baron von Helde, holds them."

"Let him keep them," said Hilda; but her heart rose against Von Helde, who had entered on the estates and had not sought the little lost heiress.

"If you will take a solemn oath to pay us three thousand dollars as soon as you are released, thirty thousand as soon as you come of age, and to give up the bundle of papers immediately you reach Castle von Helde, we will take you to Germany at once."

"What are those papers?"

"Merely a confession," said Sol Cramm, uneasily.

"Confession of what?"

"Of the murder of your father—the only proof of it."

"And I am to give those up, so that my father's murderer can for ever go free?" asked Hilda.

Sol Cramm nodded.

"No, never!" cried Hilda; "and if you know the man who murdered my father, tell him that the one object of my life from this time forth will be to punish him for his crime. Life for life!"

Great drops of perspiration rose on Sol Cramm's face, and rolled to his dusty shoulders and collar; he was seized with a terror of this girl, small, dauntless, although helpless. "Blood for blood!" said a voice in his ears. He leaped up and ran out of the room.

Day followed day, and the dainty daughter of Von Helde pined in her unaccustomed surroundings. The fetid air poisoned her; slow fever entered her veins; she lay silent, flushed, half-conscious on the little lounge. Old Mrs. Takeswood made sure she would die. She warned the confederates, but they said "Girls did not die so easily." Finally, one day, Mrs. Takeswood blurted out that "this was murder, and she could not stand by and see the murder of a child—she'd go to the police."

That night Mrs. Takeswood was on her way to Arizona, and Hilda was conveyed to a house in the upper part of the city, put in a clean, fine, airy, sunny room, with a bathroom adjoining; decent furniture, a stand of flowers, some books; and a little French dressmaker, or said to be such—a lively creature, who chatted all day long in the most piquant, broken accent imaginable—was her guardian and companion. Ah Wing seemed to serve as janitor or butler in this house, and carried up Hilda's meals.

In this new atmosphere, Hilda revived; she

made friends with the little Frenchwoman, and insisted on helping her sew. After some days she asked for wools and a crochet-needle, and later, for silk and worsted pieces, that she might make her hostess an afghan and a sofa cushion and a bed-quilt. Hilda had always been skilled with her needle; now she was indefatigable. She talked with the gay little foreigner, she listened to her interminable stories; she made up tales to tell her. She did her best to make friends and to get well. But as she talked by day, or lay awake at night, the Frenchwoman asleep at her side, Hilda's thoughts were with Kenneth. Oh! if Kenneth would but come to her, she would never again say she did not love him; she would never quarrel with him; she would never be afraid of him; she had seen things more worth fearing than gallant lads even arrayed in Far West fashion, with a revolver and a sombrero! In all this time, Hilda never saw one of her captors but Ah Wing, and he was silent and meek.

Once more we find Sol Cramm and his son, Rupe Moth, alone; they are poring over a letter from Fritz Müller.

"So the Baron will not give in, he says, nor promise anything, nor give up the paper. The Baron wants to find the girl, give her the estates and marry her! Curse Von Helde! He shall not marry her! We will take her West, Rupe, and during a year you must so arrange as to marry her yourself. And this Takeswood has written to Von Helde to make secret terms. Curse him, he shall die for that! But just now we must seem not to suspect him, for Von Helde has started for America, must be here by now, and he will search for Takeswood, and give him to the police. We must get Takeswood to Arizona."

Here Takeswood came in. He had expected to hear from the Baron this mail, and had not heard. He began to feel that his safety and the success of his schemes lay in getting Hilda far away, lest Von Helde himself came to search for her, with no end of money to help him out. As he entered, Sol Cramm said smoothly, "Takeswood, I've a letter from my cousin Müller. The Baron's no game for us. He's got what his father died of—Conscience. He wants to find the girl and give her the estates! He won't make terms. Seems some one else, Müller don't know who, has written to him with offers, and he is coming straight to this country to have that correspondent, whoever he is, juggled for abduction, blackmailing and what not. The Baron's a raging lion, it seems, and we should cut for Arizona to-night."

"All right," said Takeswood.

Now, both Takeswood and Cramm wanted a valise. Each of them had seen at a Jew's, on Water Street, a small hand-valise, of singular make, lined with steel, covered with alligator leather—a valise tight as a fireproof safe. Each had meant to get such a one. The Jew had just two of them. At ten, Takeswood bought one; at twelve, Cramm bought the other. When they met at the station that night, each was surprised to see the other with a valise like his own. At 1 p. m. Sol Cramm went to the room where Hilda worked, and talked with Miss Vireley.

"We are going to start with you to-night on a long trip, and Miss Vireley will go along several days with you."

Hilda worked on and made no reply.

"We have captured Kenneth Moray—he is in our hands."

"You couldn't do it—he's too brave," said Hilda.

"We got him last night, when he was alone in the office; we hold him as a hostage of your good conduct. If you try to escape, if you make appeals to any one, if you slip out of our power, Kenneth Moray will be killed without mercy. You know how many disappear each year? He will be one of those this year unless you conduct yourself quietly. If I telegraph these words, I've lost my Antelope stock, to my pal here, he will put a knife into Moray, and fling his body into the river."

"I don't believe it," said Hilda.

"Here's his own words to prove it," said Sol Cramm, coolly.

Hilda snatched the letter. It read:

"DEAR HILDA: I have been seized by them. I hoped to help you. I cannot. If ever I get free, I will try and find you. You had better make terms for yourself—it is no use holding out. If I am never heard from again, give my love to my mother."

KENNETH.

Hilda was ghastly pale. After a long silence she said:

"I don't believe it. I don't believe that is his letter. But I will give you the benefit of the doubt, and go quietly wherever you take me."

That night they set off for Arizona. They broke the journey many times, and changed roads. At Deming, Miss Vireley left them. She had been well paid—heavily paid—paid enough to stop her mouth; but her eye had been taken by Rupe Moth's dashing style, and she had given him some languishing looks. Alas! she had heard Takeswood say, "The little French witch is death on you!" and Sol Cramm, "I can get you a wife worth ten of her;" and Rupe Moth, "She's forty-five if she's a day. I see crows'-feet round her eyes." And so she went home, venom in her soul.

Kenneth, as we have said, roamed the city like an uneasy ghost. Following the advice of Lansing, he had observers of the Signal Corps in various cities to aid him in his search after Hilda, but thus far no one had found a trace. Walking in the upper part of the city of a sunny morning, he noticed a corner house from a top window of which streamed certain little colored bands, arranged on a string. They caught his eye. He stood opposite, took out his opera-glass and read: "U. S. Signal Corps. Help." He ran madly round to the front of the house, and from a front window in the same story he saw some little silk or wool squares fluttering from a string under a window-sill—"Signal Corps—Help—Quick." Kenneth was about to fly at this quiet-looking house,

kick the door in, and search it through and through. But common sense restrained him. He telephoned for Lansing, who happened to be in the city, and also to a captain of police; then he planted himself like a caryatid under the lamp-post by that house, and there he stood two hours, wishing himself in Arizona, where he could pursue the paths of justice in virtue of a revolver and a Spanish knife! When Lansing and the police came up, and Kenneth read them the rags in the window, they interviewed the house. The house had no ill repute in the neighborhood. No one had been seen to go or come. The people in the house had, as they declared, no knowledge of any young girl. They were greatly and really astonished about the colored rags; they supposed some of the children boarders must have put them there, playing washing with doll-rags.

"It is impossible," said Kenneth, "that accident should set signals in that way, and these rags have not been out in the weather over one week."

Closer investigation discovered nothing except that a milkman testified that there had been "a Chinese" in the house for several weeks. This the house-people denied, saying a lately discharged servant man had been a Creole from Hayti. It only remained to set a detective to watch the house for developments. Returning to the office, much disheartened, Kenneth took up a *Herald*, and read in the "Personals":

"Any person knowing anything of Brunhilda von Helde will please communicate at once with Baron Alexis von Helde, at the St. Nicholas Hotel."

Kenneth dashed into the street, leaped into a passing hack, and hurried to the St. Nicholas.

"Baron von Helde?" said the clerk. "Why, he was here three days ago, but he left in a fierce hurry, and his valet settled up and took away his things."

Kenneth went out on the hotel-steps, and standing there in misery, was nearly upset by Lansing, who ran against him.

"Oh, Moray!"

"I came for Baron von Helde."

"So did I," said Lansing. "That advertisement was in yesterday, but we missed it. I'm on the track of the valet."

"I'm with you," said Kenneth.

They hurried down the steps and collided with Moray senior, who alighted from a carriage.

"Son!"

"Father!"

"Lansing!"

"Ah! I've seen the advertisement."

"There's nothing left of the Baron but his valet," said Lansing.

They found Romain established at a neat little coffee-house on Fulton Street. Lansing, who was fluent in German, cross-questioned Romain. Romain declined to tell his master's affairs, but finally, reassured as to the character of his interlocutors, he stated that the Baron had come to America to look up a lost relative, a young lady, whom Romain understood he intended to marry. The Baron spoke English very fluently. Whatever he had wished done in his search, he had done himself in three days, since he arrived in New York. All that Romain knew was, that the Baron had told him to pack him a few clothes in a portmanteau, and had started West, leaving Romain plenty of money, and orders to remain at this coffee-house in Fulton Street. As soon as Romain heard the Baron's address, he would communicate with Mr. Lansing.

Leaving the matter thus, Mr. Moray returned to Philadelphia, and Kenneth to his office. He was on night duty, and was finally closing up the immense distributing business of the night, when the key that had been silent for a quarter of an hour clicked again, "Kenneth Moray." Kenneth answered.

"To-day a little boy brought us a piece of brown paper, found near the railroad, addressed, 'Signal Office. Important.' Inside was written: 'Observer Kenneth Moray is seized by Takeswood. Hilda has gone West.'"

Kenneth fairly tore his hair. The dispatch came to him from Chicago.

"If the last sentence is as much a lie as the first," he said, "I can get no good out of this." He dispatched to Chicago:

"Mail me that bit of paper at once."

The paper was sent by the next mail. Kenneth got out a dozen of Hilda's letters—letters so much more precious now than when he received them!—and compared the scrap of writing with them. He thought it was Hilda's. His mother came to New York, and agreed with him that Hilda had pencilled that line on a scrap of brown paper, that had been wrapped about some luncheon, and had thrown it from the car-window. An expert was next summoned, and he made assurance doubly sure—one hand had written letters and scrap. Lansing went to Chicago to work up his new clew. Kenneth began to think that searching for Hilda could be better done in the service than out, and he began to move to get a transfer West, if it should seem that Hilda had been taken that way. After a few days of waiting, news came, not from Lansing, but from a Signal Office Observer stationed at Leavenworth, who had a most singular story to tell. (To be continued.)

WONDERS OF THE NATURAL GAS REGION.

BESIDES the wonderful figures covering the statistics of the natural gas industry, there are some wonders of the natural gas region with which the reading public is less familiar—the remarkable night-scenes depicted in our illustration. It is often the case that the gas is not needed at the time a well is completed, the gas in such a case being piped away from the derrick a short distance and fired. Along the edges of the oil-fields, or pools, too, many wells sunk for oil get gas instead, the gas, until use for it is found, being burned as above described. Many wells are thus

fired, some of them burning for months before being utilized—a shameful waste of a most valuable product, millions of cubic feet of gas being thus lost every day. Such a burning well is, indeed, a grand sight. The great mass of flame shoots high in air, or sweeps the ground, as driven by the wind, while the roar of the escaping gas, under immense internal pressure (200 to 500 pounds per square inch), furnishes a fitting accompaniment for the ear. Near by, the roar is terrific; so great is it, indeed, in some instances, that often it is heard many miles away. The surrounding country is, of course, brilliantly lighted up, while the glare of the burning well, showing above the horizon, has been seen ten, twenty, or more, miles away. Perpetual "moonlight" is enjoyed by the dwellers near a burning well; and, oddly enough, the more cloudy and stormy, rainy or snowy, the night, the brighter the "moonlight"—due, of course, to the effects of reflection and refraction. The effect on a misty or snowy night is very fine, a soft, rosy glow filling the air towards the burning well or wells.

But the most beautiful phenomena presented are those shown in the engraving—the "comets" and the magnificent fiery columns. Of these, it can be truly said, they "must be seen to be appreciated." They are produced by the reflection of the light of a burning well from fine ice or snow crystals, or particles floating in the atmosphere. They are, therefore, seen only occasionally, when the atmospheric conditions are favorable, as on a sharp, chilly or cold night, when the air is charged with moisture, in the form mentioned. When only the higher atmosphere is in the proper condition to reflect the light, the short streaks or "comets" only can be seen, far up in the sky; when the lower atmosphere, also, is in condition for such reflection, we have presented the great fiery columns, stretching from horizon almost to zenith sometimes, and fading and brightening, even disappearing, and, perhaps, later reappearing, in obedience to the changing atmospheric conditions. They vary in brilliancy on different nights, and at different times during the same night, as above stated. Sometimes they are very brilliant, and the sight of a number of them at such a time is something not soon to be forgotten.

ATCHISON, KANSAS.

ONE OF THE GREAT RAILROAD CENTRES.

ANY description of the leading cities of Kansas without including Atchison would be unfair to the readers of this journal, as it would, also, to the State.

It is really a marvel what growth and prosperity have taken place in Kansas during the past ten years. The tide of immigration has been so great, that one would think that the older States, East, were emptying themselves of their surplus population, and the rich and fertile soil and the invigorating climate of this section were attractive beyond all other sections to those who are seeking new homes. "We have the finest State in the World," said Senator Ingalls to the writer, "and we have room for a million or two more of industrious population. Our doors are wide open to all who will come to us."

When the character and extent of the population of Kansas are considered, it is not to be wondered that her cities are growing so rapidly and expanding into full-fledged metropolitan importance. The stranger going to Atchison for the first time, entering on the Rock Island Road from the Missouri side of the river, is at once impressed not only with the picturesqueness of the situation, but also as to its commercial importance; for large grain elevators, multitudinous railroad-tracks and moving trains of cars are visible on every hand; and when a halt is made at the beautiful Union Depot, where crowds of people are surging to and fro, any lingering doubt as to the importance of the city is quickly dispelled.

Atchison looks well and bears a close examination, as all will testify who have looked it over; and the tremendous investment of Eastern capital here is proof of the good opinion held of it by those who are seeking the best points wherein to place their wealth. The boom which struck Kansas last Winter hit this city very hard, and is still here, and looks as if it had come to stay. Real estate took a jump, and it is still moving rapidly, vast sums of money having been made within the past few months.

This is the home of Senator John J. Ingalls, whom we had the pleasure of meeting, and also of Governor John A. Martin, the present popular Executive of the State. We met the Governor the other day, and asked him to say a word in favor of Atchison, and the following is the result:

"The City of Atchison, Kan., is located at the extreme western point of what is known as the 'Great Western Bend' of the Missouri River. It was founded in 1855, and was the first town in Kansas reached by a railroad line. It is now the most important railroad centre in the State. Ten railways radiate from the city, viz., the central branch, Union Pacific, running directly west; the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé, southwest; the Burlington and Missouri River, northwest; the Omaha branch of the Missouri Pacific, north; the Hannibal and St. Joseph, east; the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, northeast; the Missouri Pacific, southeast; two branches of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific, east and northeast; and the Kansas City, St. Joseph and Council Bluffs, north and south. Three additional roads will soon be finished to Atchison, viz., the Southern Kansas, the Kansas extension of the Rock Island, and the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Company's Chicago line.

"Every section of Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, New Mexico and the Indian Territory is traversed by railway lines centering in Atchison, and a substantial iron bridge over the Missouri River unites the Eastern and the Western lines. The central branch of the Union Pacific Road traverses twenty-one Kansas counties, having a total area of 18,121 square miles. The Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Road traverses thirty-one Kansas counties, having an area of 30,569 square miles. The Burlington and Missouri River Road traverses five Kansas and thirty Nebraska counties, having an area of 24,074 square miles. The Omaha branch of the Missouri Pacific traverses two Kansas and six Nebraska counties, having an area of 4,181 square miles. The Southern Kansas Road traverses seventeen Kansas counties, having an area of 10,993 square miles. And the Kansas extension of the Rock Island Road traverses thirty Kansas and five Nebraska counties, having an area of 27,323 square miles. Thus the railways radiating directly from Atchison, west, northwest and southwest, traverse counties in the two States of Kansas and Nebraska having an aggregate area of 115,266 square miles; and every mile of this vast territory can be reached by the jobbers and manufacturers of Atchison more

directly and speedily than from any other city in the Missouri Valley.

"The business of Atchison during the year 1886 aggregated \$40,000,000, lumber, grain, flour, groceries and hides and leather heading the list in value. With rare exceptions this immense trade has been conducted by merchants and manufacturers who began in a small way, and have gradually built up an enormous business.

"Atchison has four national and three savings banks, with an aggregate capital and surplus of \$750,000, and deposits aggregating \$1,757,000. It has four of the largest flouring mills in the State, five immense grain elevators, an iron foundry employing two hundred men, and factories for the manufacture of furniture, sash and doors, harness and collars, etc. It has twelve churches, nine public school buildings, one costing \$60,000; a college and two academies, and more than a dozen hotels, one of these the largest in the State. The water supply is ample, and is distributed through the city by a superior waterworks system. The city is lighted by gas and electric lights. It has three daily and five weekly newspapers, and maintains a fine public library.

"The site of Atchison is a beautiful one. The diversity of situation is ample, the drainage perfect, and the city has always been noted for healthfulness. Its elevation above sea-level is 950 feet. Very many costly and beautiful houses abound. It has an intelligent and enterprising population of 23,700, and has been growing rapidly during the past two or three years.

"The business that can be done at Atchison, either commercial or manufacturing, is limited only by the capital and enterprise of those engaging in any department. A vast empire, rich in all the elements of a prosperous civilization, is naturally tributary to the city, and easily reached by its railway lines. Jobbing houses in every branch of business, and manufacturing industries of every description, could at once, if established at Atchison, do an immense and profitable business."

JOHN H. PATTERSON.

Atchison, May 10th.

THE "THISTLE" IN THE ENGLISH YACHT-RACES.

GREATER interest has naturally been felt by American yachtsmen in the record made by the new Scotch clipper-cutter *Thistle* in the recent English yacht-races at the mouth of the Thames. The *Thistle* will be here next September, after the America's cup; and it is safe to say, from what she has done already, that she will prove a decidedly more formidable antagonist to the Yankee yachts than did either of her predecessors, the *Genesta* and the *Galatea*.

On Saturday, the 28th ult., in a fifty-mile race from Southend to Harwich, with a very light wind, the *Thistle* beat such crack yachts as the *Irex* and the *Genesta* almost out of sight. In the second race off Harwich, on Monday, the 30th ult., she was less fortunate, coming in behind her rivals because she had lost the weather-mark in the fog. The *Thistle*, however, was one-third of a mile ahead when she lost the buoy. The next day the third race took place, in a spanking breeze, from Harwich to Southend. The *Thistle* finished first, being three minutes and five seconds ahead of the *Irex*; but the latter was adjudged the winner, owing to the new yacht rules, which gave the *Irex* a time allowance of six minutes and twenty seconds over the *Thistle*. On Wednesday, the 1st of June, the race over the Royal Thames fifty-mile course was won by the *Thistle*. She ran the course in six hours, while the *Irex* took six hours and twenty-three minutes, and the *Genesta* six hours and twenty-five minutes. This match was considered the *Thistle's* first really fair trial, and it was her most brilliant victory. On Thursday, in a race over the same course, the *Thistle* again led the fleet; but, although first in, and beating the *Irex* by nine minutes, she took third place under the time allowance. The *Wendur* took first prize in this race.

The *Thistle* is a 139-ton vessel, and her dimensions are: Water-line length, 85 feet; beam, 20.3; depth, 14.1. She has the sharp stem and contour of the American boats *Puritan* and *Mayflower*, and most of their features, with the exception of the stern. She looks the thorough racer. Her mast is set very far forward, and her boom is said to be four feet six inches longer than the *Mayflower's*, which is eighty feet. As a carrier of canvas she probably exceeds any craft of her size in the world.

The appearance, under sail, of this next British competitor for the America's cup is shown in our picture on page 276.

EXAMINATION WEEK AT WEST POINT.

THE semi-annual engagement between the West Point cadets and their instructors was fought out with its usual severity last week. In other words, it was examination time. There are at the West Point Academy two examinations of record—the annual one in January, and one in June. The latter is more important simply because it is the one marking the period of promotion or graduation. No cadet, however, is judged solely by his success at these trials. The record of the year is the basis. Besides the regular official Board of Visitors, of which the Hon. George W. Childs was President this year, there is always a fashionable throng present at the exercises, beginning on June 1st. These latter visitors are not so much interested in the class-room doings as in the less important but far more animated and picturesque outdoor scenes, the drills, artillery practice, etc. Moreover, the place itself, nestled in the lap of the green Highlands, and half embraced by the shining Hudson, is one of the earth's gems of natural scenery. Last week it was at its best. On the first day of the examination (Wednesday), there was a somewhat disheartening rainstorm, but it cleared off gloriously in the afternoon, in time to allow a fine siege and mortar battery drill which awoke a thousand echoes in old Crockett's glens. On Thursday afternoon General and Mrs. Merritt tendered a reception to the Board of Visitors.

FRANCE TOO POOR TO GO TO WAR.

THE Paris correspondent of the Philadelphia Record writes: "The pecuniary condition of France will compel her to abstain from all war except that incident to her colonization schemes and a war of defense. Ponder this statement in your speculations as to where French combativeness will begin and end: She expends each year for her defense 950,000,000 francs, and has, since she became a republic, or, to be more intelligible, since 1871, lavished 16,000,000,000 francs on her army and navy. Her public debt to-day exceeds 26,000,000,000 francs. Her maximum increase of

population being 100,000 per annum—much less than that of Germany—her war for the recovery of her surrendered provinces must be adjourned indefinitely except under the improbable contingency of Russia's attack on Germany. Notwithstanding all the bluster and preparation of the past six months, there has been no well-grounded apprehension of war among those who had the largest interests at stake. France has, especially during the recent agitation consequent upon the seizure of her official, carried herself with moderation and dignity, but Frenchmen know full well that war to her, let the event be what it may, would be such an exhaustion of all her resources that recovery would be almost impossible.

"I have referred to France's population. Some additional facts will be of interest. By the census of 1881 the increase in population during the five previous years was 766,000. On the other hand, the enumeration made in May, 1886, shows an augmentation of 546,000, a falling off of 220,000. An examination of the official report published last December exposes a decrease in twenty-nine departments. In Paris the progress was 3.32 per cent. in five years, while in London it was 17.3 in the decade just elapsed. These are pregnant facts, and by no means agreeable reading to reflective French people. It is startling to see by weekly official reports of births that about 25 per cent. are illegitimate. It is also an astounding truth that of all births about 10 per cent. are nursed by hire, and in a majority of cases these infants are removed to the country beyond immediate care of their mothers. In a land where the natural obligation of mother to nursing is so weak, a decadence is the inevitable result, both in a moral and in a sanitary point of view.

FACTS OF INTEREST.

EX-QUEEN ISABELLA of Spain is living in Paris at the rate of half a million dollars per annum.

QUEEN VICTORIA, in commemoration of her Jubilee, will order the release of all military prisoners confined for petty offenses.

THE Hebrew population of Jerusalem is rapidly increasing. It is now 19,080, the largest number since Titus destroyed the sacred city, A. D. 70.

REV. MR. TONG, a Chinese Baptist preacher, delivers exhortations in front of a large pagan temple in Chinatown, San Francisco, every Sunday afternoon.

OFFICIAL statistics show that 49,254 persons left Alsace-Lorraine between the years 1880 and 1885, while during the same period there was a German influx of 36,958.

THE report of the Canadian Minister of Fisheries shows the total value of the fisheries of the Dominion for the year 1886 to be \$18,679,000, an increase of \$956,000 over 1885.

THE smallest man in the country lives at Plymouth, Pa. His name is Reese Whittier. He is thirty-four years old, is just thirty-six inches high, and weighs fifty-eight pounds. He is a native of Wales, and came to this country in 1875.

THIRTY-TWO suits have been instituted against the Boston and Providence Railroad Company by those injured in the recent disaster at Bussey Bridge. The damages claimed vary from \$500 to \$50,000, and the aggregate is over \$400,000.

THE Lick Trust of \$100,000 for three bronze groups of statuary, representing three decades of California history, is to be used at once for the erection of statuary in front of the new City Hall, San Francisco. The trustees invite artists to send in designs, which must be filed by September 15th.

A STRONG protection movement is developing in Spain. Senators and Deputies representing the farming and manufacturing districts, and men of all parties, are urging the Government to take early steps to pass a law looking to the protection of native industry by the imposition of higher duties on foreign cereals and cattle.

THE Supreme Court adjourned for the term without handing down the decision in the telephone case which was awaited with so much interest. It denied the motion for a rehearing of the Maxwell grant case, and reiterated its conclusion that the grant as confirmed by Congress was valid; that the survey and patent issued upon it, as well as the original grant, are entirely free from fraud on the part of the grantees or those claiming under them.

THE Independent says that statistics show that the Churches of the United States have communicants as follows: Methodist Episcopal, 4,346,516; Roman Catholic, 4,000,000; Episcopal, 435,531; Moravian, 10,686; Baptist, 3,682,007; Congregationalist, 436,379; Christian Unionist, 120,000; Friend, 105,000; Adventist, 97,711; Methodist, 18,750; Presbyterian, 1,082,436; Lutheran, 930,830; Reformed, 259,974; German Evangelical, 125,000; Mennonites, 80,000; Church of God, 45,000.

A POWERFUL syndicate of phosphate miners and manufacturers has been formed in South Carolina for the purpose of controlling prices. This is one of South Carolina's greatest industries. Last year the aggregate production of phosphate rock was 449,603 tons, of which 381,603 tons were exported and 68,000 tons were consumed by the local fertilizer manufacturing companies. The aggregate value of this production was, in round numbers, \$2,000,000. Large quantities of this rock are shipped to New York and other Northern ports.

THE proclamation of Secretary Lamar giving the land-grant railroads until June 28th to show cause why certain indemnity lands shall not be opened to settlement by the public will, it is thought, result in opening from twenty-five to thirty millions of acres to sale and occupation. This, taken in connection with the allotment-in-severalty law passed by the last Congress, which it is claimed will add one hundred and twenty million acres more to the public domain, should furnish homes for a good many millions of people yet. One hundred and fifty million acres is an area more than five times as large as Pennsylvania.

THE registration officers in Utah have completed their work, and the Mormon authorities do not appear to be satisfied with the result. The lists show in many districts a total registration that falls below the vote cast at the last election, when not more than one-third of the registered voters cast their ballots. Part of this decrease is accounted for by the disfranchisement of the women in the Territory, who constituted two-fifths of the voting population. At the next election the ratio of registered voters to the entire population in Salt Lake City will not exceed one to fifteen, as the lists now stand. But it does not seem probable that, even under these conditions, the Gentiles will outnumber the Mormons at the polls.

AT HOME AND ABROAD.

FIVE THOUSAND Chinese left Hong-Kong for America during March and April.

It is announced that the Sultan of Turkey has ceded the Island of Cyprus to England.

MOUNT ETNA is again in a state of eruption, throwing forth masses of stones and cinders.

THE Comptroller of New York estimates the cost of the last session of the Legislature at \$90,994.

SEVENTY-FIVE lives were lost by an explosion in a coal mine at Blantyre, Scotland, on the 28th ult.

THE Japanese Naval Department has decided to make a standing fleet, to consist of fifty war-ships and several cruisers.

THE New York Prohibitionists are preparing for an aggressive campaign. They will hold a State convention at Syracuse on August 25th and 26th.

THE Vedder Liquor Tax Bill, passed by the New York Legislature, has been vetoed by Governor Hill, much to the gratification of the liquor interest.

THE damage caused in Michigan by the forest fires this Spring is estimated at \$7,000,000, a large part of which is due to the destruction of the town of Lake Linden.

THE new French Ministry was sustained, on the first test motion in the Chamber of Deputies, by a vote of 384 to 156. But it is not believed that it will long endure.

THE Mexican Congress has adjourned without action on the pending postal convention reducing the postage between the United States and Mexico from five cents to two cents.

THE General Assembly of the United Presbyterian Church, last week adopted, by a vote of 61 to 46, a resolution favorable to the use of the organ in churches of that denomination.

THE fifth International Convention of Sunday-school Workers, held at Chicago, last week, was attended by 1,000 delegates. The opening meeting was attended by nearly 10,000 people.

THE decrease of the debt, less cash in the Treasury, during May, was \$8,888,998. This makes a total reduction for the eleven months of the fiscal year closing with this month of \$93,000,000.

IN the West, two-cent-a-mile-railroad-fares are being agitated, on the strength of the general demand for cheaper rates, now that the railroads are making more money than ever under the Interstate Commerce Act.

THE Dominion Senate at Ottawa has adopted a resolution expressing its opinion, that, in any negotiations for the settlement of the fishery question, American fishermen, when in Canadian waters, should be subject to the laws and regulations governing Canadian fishermen.

THE Marquis of Lansdowne, replying to an address from 500 of his Wiltshire tenants, says he has no fear that the attacks made upon him will prejudice his position in Canada, and expresses the hope that the differences that exist on only a small portion of his Irish estates will not prove permanent.

THREE heavy earthquake shocks were felt in the City of Mexico on the 29th ult. Houses swayed as if they were ships at sea, and persons arising from their beds were, in many cases, thrown with force to the floor. Bells were rung in the hotels, and everywhere doors were forced open. For a time there was great consternation among the people.

THERE is great satisfaction in Berlin over the exclusion of General Boulanger from the French Ministry. In Paris, the populace clamor for his restoration, and there were serious demonstrations, one day last week, against the Government. General Boulanger, however, gives no encouragement to the popular discontent, having gone quietly from the capital to avoid all occasion for offense.

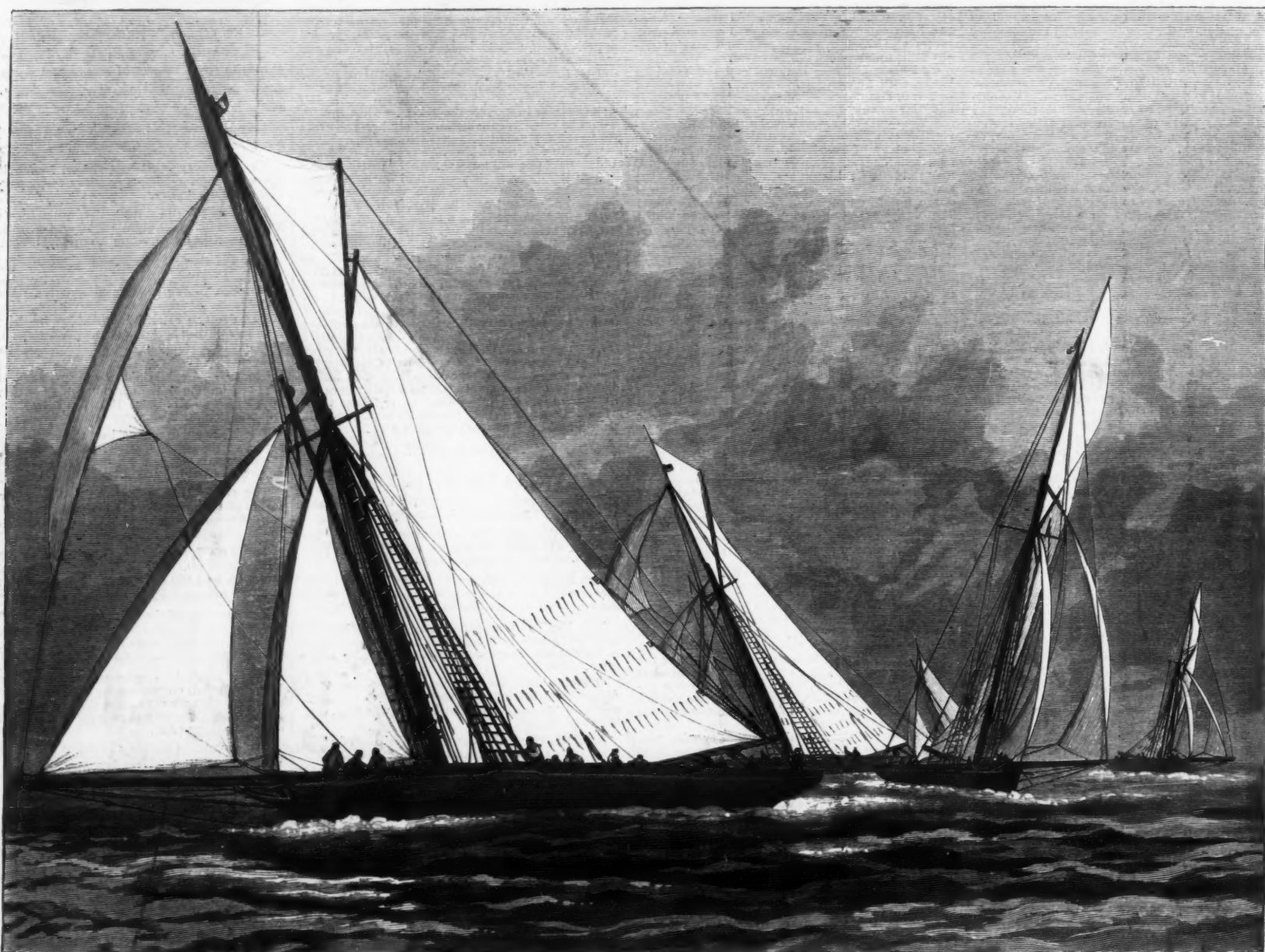
CHARLES SEIDHOF and his wife Matilda, of Union Hill, N. J., committed suicide by poison, on Tuesday of last week. Seidholf was ninety-one years old, and his wife was two years his senior. They had lived in Union Hill for more than thirty-five years, and, becoming finally destitute and helpless, preferred death to the poorhouse. Seidholf was a linguist and writer, and a graduate of the University of Heidelberg.

THE Ameer of Afghanistan is having bad luck. The rebel Chizais recently defeated a thousand of his troops, captured several guns, and took and beheaded their commander. It is announced that English engineers are actually fortifying Herat, with a view of enabling a garrison of 10,000 men to withstand a siege of ninety days. The Afghans are displaying a hatred of the English, and the Ameer has been obliged to appoint military officials to protect the men employed on the works.

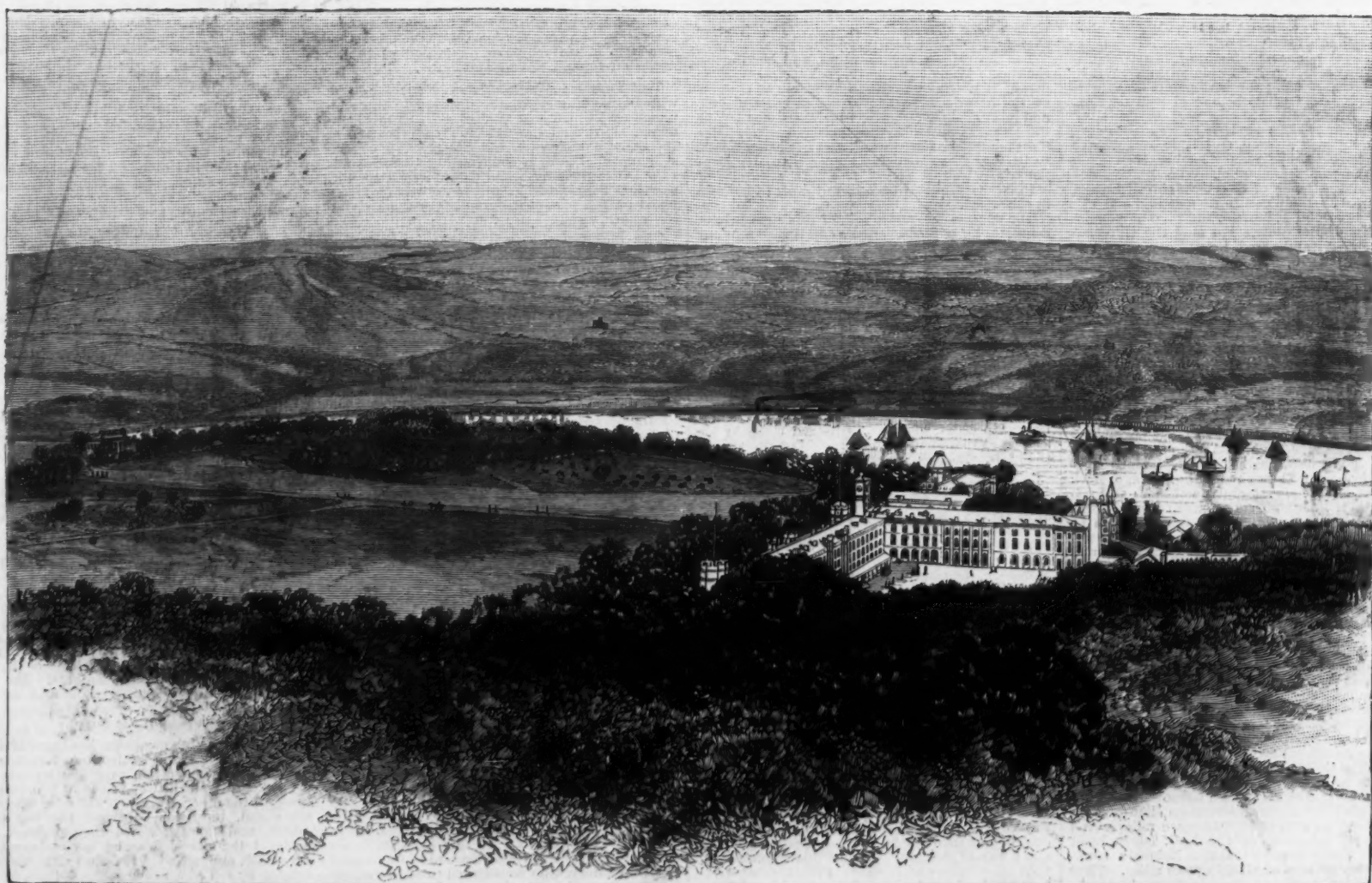
THE friends of reunion triumphed in the Southern Presbyterian General Assembly. A resolution was adopted, by a vote of 85 to 56, providing for a committee of four ministers and four ruling elders, with the moderator, to meet with a similar committee of the Northern Assembly to inquire as to colored churches, ecclesiastical boards, and all other subjects regarded as obstacles to unity. The committee is composed of moderate men. A similar committee was appointed by the Northern Assembly.

OVER 10,000 members of the Knights of Labor, carpetworkers in Philadelphia and other cities, have been expelled from the Order by the General Executive Board, for insubordination and violation of orders. The insubordination of the Assemblies whose charters have been revoked consists in the fact that they were organized as a National Trades' Assembly in opposition to the wishes of the General Executive Board of the Knights. The latter regard all such Assemblies as diminishing their importance. The Order generally does not seem to approve the action of the Board.

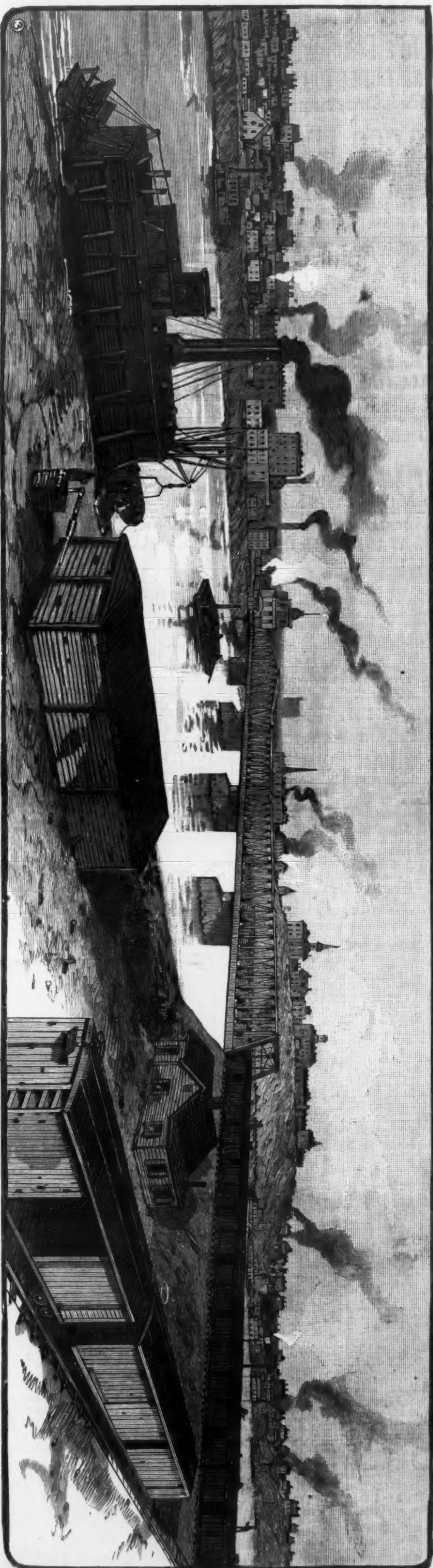
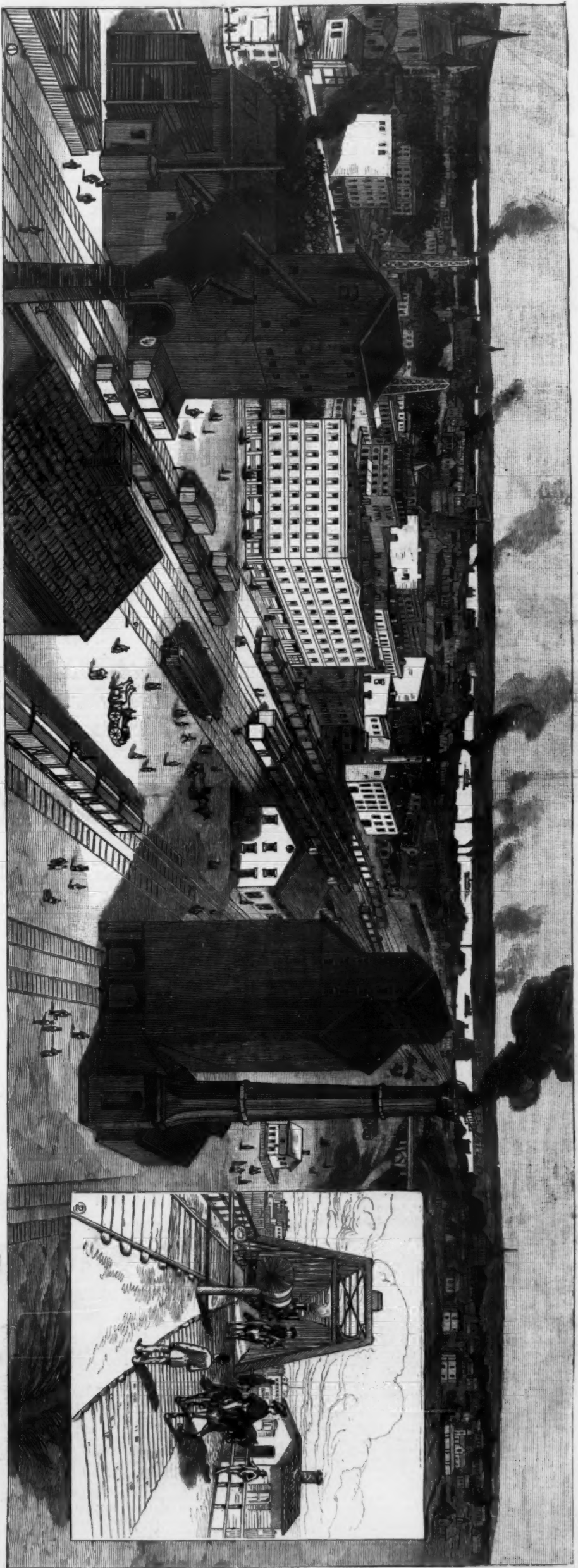
AN active eviction campaign has been carried on in Ireland during the Whitsuntide recess of Parliament. On one estate over 200 tenants were evicted. In Wales a tithe war is in progress. At Corwen, the other day, when sales for tithes were attempted, the people barred the way of the officers and stoutly resisted their progress. The coats of the auctioneer and his assistants were taken off, and all were marched into the town, headed by red and black flags. Before entering the town the auctioneer had to take an oath that he would never trouble them again. Three hotels there were declared boycotted. The constables were marshaled back to their conveyances, amid great uproar, and immediately withdrew from the district.



THE RECENT YACHT-RACES IN THE ENGLISH CHANNEL.—THE SCOTTISH YACHT "THRISTLE," THE NEW COMPETITOR FOR THE "AMERICA'S" CUP, LEADING THE FLEET.
SEE PAGE 275.



NEW YORK.—THE JUNE EXAMINATION AT THE MILITARY ACADEMY, WEST POINT—VIEW OF THE ACADEMY GROUND AND BUILDINGS.
FROM A PHOTO.—SEE PAGE 275.



1. GENERAL VIEW OF ATCHISON FROM THE TOP OF THE CITY ELEVATOR. 2. THE GREAT STREET DRAWBRIDGE. 3. GENERAL VIEW OF LEVEE AND RIVER FRONT FROM THE MISSOURI SIDE.
KANSAS.—VIEWS IN THE CITY OF ATCHISON, THE GREAT RAILWAY CENTRE OF THE STATE.
FROM SKETCHES BY C. BUNNELL.—SEE PAGE 276.

A HOPE REALIZED.

To cure the sick without the use of noxious drugs that often derange every portion of the human organism, has been the problem for several generations of practitioners. This hope has found a realization in the use of Drs. STARKLEY & PALEN'S COMPOUND OXYGEN, which can be administered almost anywhere, and already has a place in more than thirty-seven thousand families throughout this land. A valuable treatise on the subject, and the methods of home treatment, will be sent free to any one interested in the subject. Address Drs. STARKLEY & PALEN, 1529 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

FUN.

A BANK operator—A sand swallow.—*Burlington Free Press.*

A DETACHED gem of schoolboy definition: Repugnant—one who repugs.

A MAN in cold blood should never go where he can commit a murder.

SAID she, "My dressmaker will kill me, with her delays and disappointments." "But she herself will live?" he inquired. "Oh, she'll live, fast enough." "Another case of survival of the fittest."

"OLDE LONDON"

CONTINUES to attract large crowds. It is open from 11 till 11; but the best time to visit the Exhibition is from 2 to 6, or from 8 to 11. Every five minutes during those hours a new and pleasing entertainment is presented. An inspection of the quaint, historic old buildings is well worth the price of admission. It must be remembered that the houses are not models, but actual representations in size and details of some of the most celebrated edifices in London during the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, among which may be mentioned the residences of Dick Whittington and Oliver Cromwell, and Wapping Old Stairs. In the Amusement Hall the well-known magician and ventriloquist, Herant, gives his remarkable and laughable entertainments, for which he was celebrated at the Crystal Palace, London. He is now showing his great illusion known as *Escamotage d'une Personne Vivante*, which is certainly a marvelous piece of deception. The promenade concerts are one of the most pleasing features of the Exhibition.

PREPARE IN ADVANCE FOR THE WARM SEASON.

On the great highway between New York and Boston lies New London, opposite of which, on the eastern shore, stands one of the best Summer resorts, "Fort Griswold on the Sound." This popular hotel stands on a rocky coast, with good beach and ample bathing grounds, away from the glare and heat of sandy coasts. Seven cottages are connected with it and twenty-five acres of beautiful grounds surround it, while back of it lies most charming drives over an undulating country. A novelty, a large playground for children, will be appreciated by parents. Send to MATTHEWS & PIERSON, of the Sturtevant House, New York, who are the proprietors of the Fort Griswold, for their plans of rooms and announcements for the season. —*Globe.*

ANGOSTURA BITTERS, the world-renowned appetizer and invigorator, imparts a delicious flavor to all drinks, and cures dyspepsia, diarrhoea, fever and ague. Try it, but beware of counterfeits. Ask your grocer or your druggist for the genuine ANGOSTURA, manufactured by Dr. J. G. B. SIEGERT & SONS.

A SCIENTIFIC TEST.

LABORATORY OF "AMERICAN ANALYST," 176 Broadway, New York, May 21, 1886. GREENWAY BREWING COMPANY, SYRACUSE, N. Y. Gentlemen: In pursuance of your request I have analyzed your India Pale Ale and Porter, and find their chemical composition to be as follows:

	India Pale Ale.	Porter.
Specific Gravity	1.015	1.0154
Alcohol	6.325	5.083
Extractive Matter	5.411	6.316
Ash	0.329	0.336
Phosphoric Acid	0.0764	0.063
Carbonic Acid	0.60	0.72
Substitutes	none.	none.
Carbo-hydrates	4.533	5.322
Albuminoids	0.453	0.685
Sugars	3.985	4.408

Of more than a hundred analyses of ale and beer made in my laboratory, none surpass and but few equal the above. I therefore take pleasure in recommending your ale and porter as pure, wholesome and superior. Beyond their potable value they possess great alimentary virtue, and are well adapted for invalids, convalescents, nursing women and the debilitated. I remain

Yours respectfully, H. LASSING, M.D.,
Editor American Analyst.

SEIZE THE OPPORTUNITY ERE IT IS TOO LATE.

WHEN we consider the uncertainty of every event of life, let us remember that the 23d Grand Monthly Drawing of The Louisiana State Lottery took place at New Orleans on Tuesday (always Tuesday), April 12th, 1887, under the sole supervision and control of Genl. G. T. Beauregard of La. and Jubal A. Early of Va., when \$322,500 was sent flying around the world where it would probably do the most good. Thusly: No. 67,060 drew the First Capital Prize of \$150,000, which was sold in fractional parts of tenths at \$1 each, sent to M. A. Dauphin, New Orleans, La.; one was held by Geo. P. Stackhouse, for himself and fifteen painters in the establishment of Goodell & Waters, Philadelphia, Pa.; one by Ambrose Gilliland, of Mowesqua, Ill., collected through Decatur Nat'l Bank, Decatur, Ill.; one by Mrs. M. R. Newberry, Cheboygan, Mich.; one was paid through the London Paris and American Bank, limited; one through the Anglo-Californian Bank, limited; two through Wells, Fargo & Co., all the latter of San Francisco, Cal.; the others elsewhere, the publication of whose names is objected to: No. 23,899 drew the Second Prize of \$50,000, also sold in tenths at \$1 each; one to J. M. Stotts, Dee, Ark.; one to Roy J. Bour, Canton, O.; one to W. C. Hammock, Griffin, Ga.; one to C. W. Tweedy, Augusta, Ga.; one to A. L. Robb, Atchison, Kansas; the others were elsewhere. No. 67,901 drew the Third, of \$20,000, also sold in tenths at \$1 each; one to H. T. Davis and B. S. Webber, Portland, Me.; one to P. H. Dwyer, Boston, Mass.; one to G. Ragin, Clarksville, Texas; the rest elsewhere. Nos. 22,735 and 50,830 drew each one of the Fourth Prizes of \$10,000, and were scattered hither and yon, everywhere over the world. —*Nashville (Tenn.) American.*

CONSUMPTION CURED.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma, and all Throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge, to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. NOYES, 149 Power's Block, Rochester, N. Y.

Money Makers

Don't let golden opportunities pass unimproved; there are times in the lives of men when more money can be made rapidly and easily than otherwise can be earned by years of labor. Write HALLETT & CO., Portland, Maine, who will send you, free, full particulars about work that you can do, and live at home, wherever you are located, at a profit of at least from \$5 to \$25 daily. Some have made over \$50 in a single day. All is new. You are started free. Capital not required. Either sex; all ages.

A GENEROUS OFFER.

TAYLOR'S CATARRH CURE is sold under a guarantee that, if purchaser is not convinced of its merits after a ten-days' trial, the price, \$2.50, will be refunded on its return to the principal depot, City Hall Pharmacy, 354 Broadway, New York. Send 4c. stamp for pamphlet. It is sure, safe, pleasant. Our readers can rely upon this.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP should always be used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

★ THE ONLY SURVIVOR ★
of the Hayes Arctic Expedition.

Mr. S. J. McCormick, the person alluded to above, and who is now U. S. Deputy Mineral Surveyor, says: "For years I suffered from severe pains in the hipjoint and backbone, so as to deprive me of all power. The pain was terrible, and resembled more than anything else

The Thrust of a Knife

in the parts, and then turning it around. Physicians said I had Stone in the Bladder and Gravel in the Kidneys, but could give me no relief. I saw a paragraph in the N. Y. Sun regarding the value of Dr. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy in this class of complaints, and I tried it. After using it for a short time I am glad to say I am completely cured, and feel better than I have for years. Words fail to express what I suffered, but with Dr. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy at hand I have

No Fear of Kidney Disorders.

If parties afflicted as I have been will only try this medicine, they will then appreciate it as I do, and thank him for the great boon he has given to mankind. With great pleasure I give Dr. Kennedy permission to refer to my case, and shall do all in my power to recommend his medicine. —S. J. MCCORMICK, Bliss Station, Idaho.

Dr. D. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy

◆ Rondout, N. Y. All Druggists. \$1; 6 for \$5. ◆ Send 2-cent stamp to Dr. Kennedy, Rondout, N. Y., for illustrated book how to cure Kidney, Liver and Blood Disorders. Mention this paper.

HALE'S HONEY

OF HOREHOUND AND TAR, A Wonderful Cure for Coughs and Colds, Bronchitis, Consumption, Croup and Whooping Cough. Baniashes Coughs and Colds where other remedies have failed. Keep in readiness. 3 sizes—25c., 50c., \$1. Of all druggists. Beware of counterfeits.

PIKE'S TOOTHACHE DROPS cure in One Minute. GERMAN CORN REMOVER kills Corns & Bunions.



Thoroughly cleanse the blood, which is the fountain of health, by using Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, and good digestion, a fair skin, buoyant spirits, vital strength, and soundness of constitution will be established. Golden Medical Discovery cures all humors, from the common pimple, blotch, or eruption, to the worst Scrofula, or blood-poison. Especially has it proven its efficacy in curing Salt-rheum or Tetter, Fever-sores, Hip-joint Disease, Scrofulous Sores and Swellings, Enlarged Glands, and Eating Ulcers.

Golden Medical Discovery cures Consumption (which is Scrofula of the Lungs), by its wonderful blood-purifying, invigorating, and nutritive properties. For Weak Lungs, Spitting of Blood, Shortness of Breath, Bronchitis, Severe Coughs, Asthma, and kindred affections, it is a sovereign remedy. It promptly cures the severest Coughs.

For Torpid Liver, Biliousness, or "Liver Complaint," Dyspepsia, and Indigestion, it is an unequalled remedy. Sold by druggists. DR. PIERCE'S PELLETS—Anti-Bilious and Cathartic. 25c. a vial, by Druggists.

WILBUR'S
COCOA-THETA

The finest Powdered Chocolate for family use. Requires no boiling. Invaluable for Dyspepsia and Children. (Get full of your dealer, or send 10 stamps for trial copy. H. O. WILBUR & SONS, Philadelphia.)

Golden Hair Wash

This preparation, free from all objectionable qualities, will, after a few applications, turn the hair that Golden Color or Sunny Hue so universally sought after and admired. The best in the world. \$1 per bottle; six for \$5. R. T. BELLCHAMBERS, Importer of fine Human Hair Goods, 317 SIXTH AVENUE, NEW YORK.

FINE FRENCH CHINA AND BEST PORCELAIN
AT LOW PRICES.

Fine White Porcelain Dinner Sets, 100 pieces, \$12.00
Fine White French China Dinner Sets, 100 pcs. 22.00
Gold band China Tea Sets, 44 pcs. \$8.50; white 7.50
Richly Decorated China Tea Sets, 44 pcs. \$10 & 12.00
Decorated Chamber Sets, 10 pieces, \$4; white, 3.00
Decorated Dinner Sets, all colors & designs, \$15 up.
Decorated Parlor and Brass Hanging Lamps, etc., low prices.

ALSO ALL HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS. Catalogue and Price-list mailed free on application. VERRINDER & DERBYSHIRE, Successors to HADLEY'S, 1-17 Cooper Institute, N.Y. City.

Orders packed and placed on car or steamer free of charge. Sent on receipt of P. O. M. Order or Draft.

AGENTS WANTED (Samples FREE) for DR. SCOTT'S beautiful ELEC-TRIC-CORSETTS, BRUSHES, BELTS, Etc. No risk, quick sales. Territory given, satisfaction guaranteed. DR. SCOTT, 843 B'way, N. Y.

REGISTERED "SANITAS" TRADEMARK
Nature's Disinfectant.
THE PINE FOREST at HOME.
Should be in Every Household.

100,000 LIVES

ANNUALLY LOST IN THE UNITED STATES,

from Scarlet Fever, Small Pox, Malaria, Dysentery, Enteric Fever, Measles, Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and Diarrhoea, can be saved by the regular use in every household of

"SANITAS," THE BEST DISINFECTANT, which is colorless, non-poisonous, does not stain linen and is fragrant.

"Actuated by the same impulse which makes us turn our faces towards a fresh breeze" we "spray a bottle of 'Sanitas' in a sick room."
—ANNIE THOMAS in "Eyre of Blenden."

"SANITAS" FLUID, OIL, POWDER, SOAPS, &c.
40 Cents each Preparation.

To be had of all Druggists, and of the
American & Continental "Sanitas" Co.,
(Limited.)
636-642 West 55th Street, N. Y.

White Mountain Hotels

FRANCONIA MOUNTAINS.

PEMIGEWASSET HOUSE,
PLYMOUTH, N. H.

Now open for the reception of guests. Accommodates 250 persons. Has steam-heat and every modern convenience, and is arranged expressly for those desiring to spend the Spring in the White Mountains. Four hours' ride from Boston via Boston and Lowell R.R.

Exceedingly low rates will be made for June and September.

Plymouth is the gateway to the famous Pemigewasset Valley. For circulars, terms, etc., address C. H. MARDEN.

SUNSET HILL HOUSE,

WHITE MOUNTAINS, N. H.,

Has accommodation for 250 guests, and is situated on an elevation of 1,650 feet, commanding

VIEWS OF THE ENTIRE RANGE OF WHITE AND FRANCONIA MOUNTAINS.

Five acres of grounds for outdoor games. Broad piazzas, over three hundred feet in length, surrounding the house. Music for dancing, private theatricals, etc. Large livery and good laundry connected with the house. Telegraph office and railroad station, Lisbon, N. H. For circulars, etc., address, BOWLES & HOSKINS, Sugar Hill, N. H.

THE MAPLEWOOD
AND COTTAGE,

MAPLEWOOD, N. H.

THE MAPLEWOOD is beautifully situated in the centre of the White Mountain region. A large and fully stocked stable is connected with the hotel. Excursions by carriage with beautiful drives can be taken as far as the Profile, Flume, Fabian's, Crawford's, Jefferson, through Franconia Notch, and many other points of interest, returning the same day.

The MAPLEWOOD COTTAGE, with accommodations for 100 guests, will be opened for the season in JUNE. The large and elegant MAPLEWOOD HOTEL will be open in JULY. For full particulars and plans address AINSIE & MCGILVERAY, Managers; C. B. GOODWIN, Manager Maplewood Cottage, Maplewood, N. H.

CHISWICK INN,

LITTLETON, N. H.

Extensive additions this season. One of the most charming resorts in the White Mountains.

Address, A. W. WEEKS.

NEW HOTEL LOOKOFF,

SUGAR HILL, WHITE MOUNTAINS, N. H.

Accommodates two hundred guests; supplied with gas, electric bells and all modern improvements. Unsurpassed views of the entire range of mountains. Orchestral music for the season. Open July 1st. Railroad Station, Lisbon, N. H. Circulars upon application. HIRAM NOYES, Sugar Hill, N. H.

PROSPECT HOUSE,

WHITE MOUNTAINS, BETHLEHEM, N. H.

OPEN JUNE 1st.

Remodeled and greatly improved this season. Large farm connected with hotel. Unsurpassed views of Mts. Washington and Lafayette. Terms reasonable. Send for descriptive circular.

MRS. GEO. W. PHILLIPS & SON.

EPPS'S
GRATEFUL-COMFORTING
COCOA
ASTHMA and HAY FEVER
can be cured only by
Dr. Hays's System.
64 Page Treatise sent Free. Dr. W. B. Hays, Cincinnati, O.BEAUTY
of
Skin & Scalp
RESTORED
by the
CUTICURA
Remedies.

NOTHING IS KNOWN TO SCIENCE AT ALL comparable to the CUTICURA REMEDIES in their marvelous properties of cleansing, purifying and beautifying the skin, and in curing torturing, disfiguring, itching, scaly and pimply diseases of the skin, scalp and blood, with loss of hair.

CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, and CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite Skin Beautifier, prepared from it, externally, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new Blood Purifier, internally, are a positive cure for every form of skin and blood disease, from pimples to scrofula. CUTICURA REMEDIES are absolutely pure and the only infallible skin beautifiers and blood purifiers.

Sold everywhere. Price, CUTICURA, 50c.; RESOLVENT, \$1; SOAP, 25c. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., Boston, Mass.

Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases."

HANDS Soft as dove's down, and as white, by using CUTICURA MEDICATED SOAP.

ESTABLISHED 1801.

Barry's
Tricopherous
FOR
THE HAIR.

The Oldest and the Best. Fastens the hair where it has a tendency to fall out, renews its growth where the fibres have disappeared, preserves its color in spite of age, sickness and scrow, and makes it (however harsh) as flexible and glossy as silk.

ONLY FOR
Moth Patches, Freckles and Tan.
Use PERRY'S MOOTH AND FRECKLE LOTION, it is reliable.
For PIMPLES on the FACE, Blackheads and Fleshworms, ask your druggist for PERRY'S COMEDONE and PIMPLE REMEDY, the infallible Skin Medicine.
Send for circular.
BRENT GOOD & CO., 57 Murray St., New York.

SICK HEADACHE
CARTER'S
LITTLE
LIVER
PILLS.

Positively Cured by these Little Pills. They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, &c. They regulate the Bowels and prevent Constipation and Piles. The smallest and easiest to take. Only one pill a dose. 40 in a vial. Purely Vegetable. Price 25 cents. 5 vials by mail for \$1.00. CARTER MEDICINE CO., Prop'rs, New York. Sold by all Druggists.

SNOW'S
Traveler's Cap and Head-Rest Combined.

The combination of a Pillow within a Traveler's Cap is a decided novelty, and something that cannot fail to be appreciated. Although to external appearances like other caps, it has concealed within its lining an air-cushion, which may be inflated at will, thus forming a soft head-rest which enables one to lean comfortably against any hard substance without one when traveling. Made of fine Black Gros Grain Silk, with satin lining. All sizes, \$1.50 each. Ask your Hatter for them. If not found, they will be sent by mail, postage prepaid, on receipt of price. State size cap usually worn. Address the Manufacturers, GEORGE FROST & CO., 287 DEVONSHIRE STREET, BOSTON.

TAMAR
INDIEN
GRILLON
PILES.

Instant relief. Final cure and never returns. No indelicacy. Neither knife, purge, salve or suppository. Liver, kidney and all bowel troubles—especially constipation—cured like magic. Sufferers will learn of a simple remedy free, by addressing, J. H. REEVES, 78 Nassau St., N. Y.

Seaside Resorts.

OLD ORCHARD BEACH, MAINE.

SEA SHORE HOUSE,

CAPACITY, 300. OPEN JUNE 15th.

Finest bathing beach in the world. Hotel located directly on the shore, and contains every modern improvement. Water supply from the famous Indian Spring, four miles distant.

For descriptive circular at 1 terms, address F. G. STAPLES, PROPRIETOR.

NORTH RYE BEACH, N. H.

"THE OCEAN WAVE."

[ACCOMMODATION, 150.]

Will commence the season June 15th. Superb ocean and landscape views. Music rooms and orchestra. Reduced rates in June and September; July and August, \$10 to \$14 per week. Send for descriptive circulars. R. R. Station and P. O. address, Portsmouth, N. H.

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Don't Wait

Until your hair becomes dry, thin, and gray before giving the attention needed to preserve its beauty and vitality. Keep on your toilet-table a bottle of **Ayer's Hair Vigor**—the only dressing you require for the hair—and use a little, daily, to preserve the natural color and prevent baldness.

Thomas Munday, Sharon Grove, Ky., writes: "Several months ago my hair commenced falling out, and in a few weeks my head was almost bald. I tried many remedies, but they did no good. I finally bought a bottle of Ayer's Hair Vigor, and, after using only a part of the contents, my head was covered with a heavy growth of hair. I recommend your preparation as the best hair-restorer in the world."

"My hair was faded and dry," writes Mabel C. Hardy, of Delavan, Ill.; "but after using a bottle of Ayer's Hair Vigor it became black and glossy."

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So disfiguring to the face, forehead, and neck, may be entirely removed by the use of **Ayer's Sarsaparilla**, the best and safest Alternative and Blood-Purifier ever discovered.

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FOR LADIES AND MISSES.

This complete costume of original design—novel, elegant and graceful—consisting of Cap, Blouse, Skirt and Sash, is knitted of the finest worst-

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LIFE OF
Infinitely the most valuable because so closely from the family circle and by a master hand engaged in a "Labor of Love." *Richie's* *Life*. Selling immensely. Quick is the word. \$25 to \$50 a week. Freight paid. Circulars free. Quitt 50c. HUBBARD BROS., Pubs., Philadelphia.

TWO GENTLEMEN

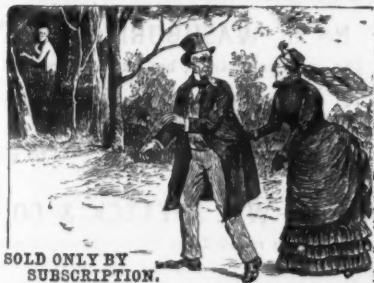
whose names are familiar to every American, have recently written us, speaking in the highest terms of

Williams' Shaving Stick.

Unequalled in richness of lather and delicacy of perfume. Each Stick in a neat, turned wood case, covered with dark red morocco leatherette.

Ask your Druggist for it or send 25cts. in Stamps, for which we will send it post-paid to any address. Address,
The J. B. Williams Co., Glastonbury, Ct.
For 50 years Mfrs. of Yankee Shaving Soap.

Just too Funny "SAMANTHA AT SARATOGA" For Anything! BRIGHT HITS. COMIC CUTS. SELLS LIKE FUN.



SOLD ONLY BY
SUBSCRIPTION.

And it was anon that we see in the distance a fair, white female a standin' kinder still in the edge of the woods, and Josiah spoke in a seemingly careless way, and sez he:
"She don't seem to have many clothes on, Samantha."
Sez I, "Hush! Josiah, she has probably overslept herself, and come out in a hurry, mebbe to look for some berries or sunthin. I presume one of her children are sick, and she sprung right up out of bed, and come out to get some mother wort, or catnip or sunthin."
And as I spoke I drawed Josiah down a side path away from her.
But he stopped stum still, and sez he, "Mebbe I ort to go and help her, Samantha."
Sez I, "Josiah Allen, sense I've lived with you, I don't think I have been shamedder of you—sez I. It would mortify her to death if she should mistrust you had seen her in that condition."
"Wall," sez he, still a hangin' back, "if the child is very sick, and I can be any help to her, it is my duty to go." His eye had been on her nearly every moment of the time, in spite of my almost vocal protests, and sez he kinder excited like—"She is standin' stum still, as if she is skairt, mebbe there is a snake in front of her, or sunthin, or mebbe she is took paralyzed, I'd better go and see."
Sez I, in low, deep accents, "you stay right where you be, Josiah Allen, and I will go after a parley."
"Wall, as I got up to her I see she want a live meat woman, but a statue."
Written amid the whirl of fashion at Saratoga, it takes off its follies, flirtations, low neck dressing, dudes, pug dogs, the water craze, tobogganing, etc., in the author's inimitable mirth-provoking style. The 100 illustrations by "Oyster" are "just killing." People crazy to get it. Selling like Hot Cakes. Price \$2.50. AGENTS WANTED. Apply to HUBBARD BROS., Pubs., PHILADELPHIA, PA.

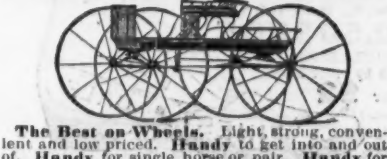
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Too much effort cannot be made to bring to the attention of suffering womanhood the great value of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound as a remedy for the diseases of women. Such an one is the wife of General Barringer, of Winston, N. C., and we quote from the General's letter as follows: "Dear Mrs. Pinkham: Please allow me to add my testimony to the most excellent medicinal qualities of your Vegetable Compound. Mrs. Barringer was treated for several years for what the physician called Leucorrhoea and Prolapsus Uteri combined. I sent her to Richmond, Va., where she remained for six months under the treatment of an eminent physician without any permanent benefit. She was induced to try your medicine, and after a reasonable time commenced to improve, and is now able to attend to her business and considers herself fully relieved." [General Barringer is the proprietor of the American Hotel, Winston, N. C., and is widely known.]

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Parties wanted for all the necessary trades, such as farmers, laborers, mechanics, and merchants. Address H. S. WICKS, Manager, Hall Building, Kansas City, Mo.

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CHAPTER I.

"I was taken sick a year ago With bilious fever."

"My doctor pronounced me cured, but I got sick again, with terrible pains in my back and sides, and I got so bad I Could not move! I shrunk!

From 228 lbs. to 120! I had been doctoring for my liver, but it did no good. I did not expect to live more than three months. I began to use Hop Bitters.

Directly my appetite returned, my pains left me, my entire system seemed renewed as if by magic, and after using several bottles, I am not only as sound as a sovereign, but weigh more than I did before. To Hop Bitters I owe my life."

Dublin, June 6, '86. R. FITZPATRICK.

CHAPTER II.

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I suffered with attacks of sick headache."

Neuralgia, female trouble, for years in the most terrible and excruciating manner.

No medicine or doctor could give me relief or cure, until I used Hop Bitters.

"The first bottle Nearly cured me;"

"The second made me as well and strong as when a child."

"And I have been so to this day."

My husband was an invalid for twenty years with a serious

"Kidney, liver and urinary complaint."

"Pronounced by Boston's best physicians—

"Incurable!"

Seven bottles of your Bitters cured him, and I know of the

"Lives of eight persons"

In my neighborhood that have been saved by your bitters.

And many more are using them with great benefit. "They almost do miracles?"

—Mrs. E. D. Slack.

How to GET SICK.—Expose yourself day and night; eat too much without exercise; work too hard with out rest; doctor all the time; take all the vile nostrums advertised; and then you will want to know How to GET WELL—which is answered in three words—Take Hop Bitters.

Hardened Liver.

Five years ago I broke down with kidney and liver complaint and rheumatism.

Since then I have been unable to be about at all. My liver became hard like wood: my limbs were puffed up and filled with water.

All the best physicians agreed that nothing could cure me. I resolved to try Hop Bitters:

I have used seven bottles; the hardness has all gone from my liver, the swelling from my limbs, and it has worked a miracle in my case; otherwise I would have been now in my grave.

J. W. MOREY, Buffalo, Oct. 1, 1884.

I Write This

Token of the great appreciation I have of your

your * * * Bitters. I was afflicted

With inflammatory rheumatism!!!

For nearly

Seven years, and no medicine seemed to do me any

Good!!!

Until I tried two bottles of your Hop Bitters,

and to my surprise I am as well to-day as ever I was. I hope

"You may have abundant success"

In this great and

Valuable medicine:

Anyone * * * wishing to know more about my cure?

Can learn by addressing me, E. M.

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Kills the Moth and the old Moth Miller.

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Fabrics, and is more economical to use than camphor.

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Positively Cured

In any of its stages. All desire or craving for stimulants entirely removed. Medicine can be given

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